The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 per ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXV. | WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849. | No. 3670 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s....and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM SHIP JUNO.

FOR SALE, the splendid steam ship JUNO, of the burthen of 611 tons, builders' measurement, and 362 tons per register, with her boilers, engines, machinery, &c., as she now lies in Darling Harbour.

This splendid and faithfully constructed vessel, admitted to have been the fastest sea-going boat in England, was built to order, at an enormous cost, for the St. George Steam Packet Company, at Greenock, in 1837, of the very best materials. She is coppered and copper-fastened, has great depth of hold, spacious decks, and splendid accommodation for passengers.

She is well known in the colonies, having for some time been running between Sydney and Adelaide, and can be sent to sea without any expense.

For particulars apply to
W. SPROTT BOYD,
Circular Wharf.
3073

FOR MORPETH.

THE fine schooner SISTER will sail on Thursday evening. For freight apply to the master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf.

February 20. 3095

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE sailing of the schooner MARY ANN is postponed until to-morrow, at three o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Patent Slip; or to

WM. DALTON,
Union Wharf.
February 20. 3092

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT, A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fast and favourite brigantine CHAMPION, detained at the request of shippers, clears and sails this day. For passage (having good accommodations), or freight, (having room for a few tons), apply to

JOHN MORRIS,
Albion Wharf, bottom of Market-street.
February 21. 3060

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT. A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fast and powerful Cutter JAMES AND AMELIA, (detained at the request of shippers) will sail on Friday next, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to Captain Piggins, on board; or, to

JOHN MORRIS,
Albion Wharf, bottom of Market-street.
February 21. 3077

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE first-class schooner EFFORT, 50 tons, A. Thompson, master, will sail on Thursday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at the Union Wharf; or to

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE. FARES AND FREIGHTS REDUCED.

THE Clipper Packet PHŒBE, Captain Ebbotts. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Steerage passengers proceeding to the new Gold Fields should avail themselves of this—the first opportunity.

Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once. The Velocity will follow the Phœbe, on same terms. 2636

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE, WILL CLEAR THIS AFTERNOON, AND POSITIVELY SAIL TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE well-known favourite passenger Brig DIANA, has room for a few tons freight, and for a few passengers.

Cabin passage, including fare, £4 10s.
Steerage ditto, ditto, £2 10s.

For freight or passage *immediate application* must be made to Captain Peake, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; to

G. THORNTON,
Custom House; or, to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
3071 450, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine first-class schooner VELOCITY, M'Veigh, master, 150 tons burthen, is daily expected, and will be despatched immediately.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES COOK;
Or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Circular Quay, February 19. 2969

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE fine A1 BARQUE OLINDA, George Sinclair, Commander, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or steerage passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.
February 16. 2889

FOR ADELAIDE. WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine fast-sailing new brig FREAK, 250 tons register, T. Beckford commander, has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

J. B. METCALFE.
February 9. 2416

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT. ONLY REGULAR TRADER ON THE BERTH.

THE NOTED CLIPPER PHANTOM, 230 tons, Captain Henry T. Fox, will have quick despatch. The accommodations of this vessel are of a most superior order, with a splendid stern cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE first-class Trader CHEERFUL, Captain Philip Jones, has room only for one cabin and steerage passengers, besides a limited quantity of freight. Shippers are requested to send their goods at once to prevent disappointment. For freight or passage immediate application to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT, NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW BRIG MAID OF ERIN, Captain William Heslop, will receive goods until 2 o'clock to-morrow, and will proceed to sea the following day; has room for two cabin and three steerage passengers, and a few tons of light freight. Immediate application is necessary, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
3078 Queen-street.

FOR TAHITI AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, TOUCHING AT AUCKLAND.

THE fine clipper schooner SARAH ANN, 184 tons, H. W. Dunnett, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch. Freight, &c., to Auckland at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply on board, to Mr. John Russell; or, to

R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street.

Well adapted for carrying stock or sheep on deck. 2824

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE A1 SHIP BENGAL, 582 tons register, James G. Maxton, commander, to sail in all February. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
Agents.
February 17. 4295

PASSENGERS TO LONDON.

THE JOHNSTONE, T. B. Harrison, Commander. This favourite first-class vessel will sail positively on the 1st March; has excellent accommodation for intermediate or steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
OR TO
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
1612

FOR LONDON DIRECT. FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE well-known A1 barque PENYARD PARK, 500 tons, John Weller, Commander, will sail about the 15th March.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Captain WELLER, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
OR TO
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO
February 19. 3087

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque JOHN CALVIN, 510 tons, John Davison, commander. This vessel having all her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the captain, on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
OR,
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
2295

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque JAMES TURCAN, 322 tons register, William Turcan, commander. Has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 17. 2962

FOR LONDON DIRECT. FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE well-known frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, 636 tons O.M., John Jones, master, will have immediate despatch.

Carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to the captain, on board; to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
OR
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Spring-street. 2050

FOR LONDON. FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE BARQUE RAYMOND, A 1, for twelve years, 409 tons register, JOHN HART, commander, will leave about the 23rd instant. Her Cabin accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
Kent-street, December 29. 10,348

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, A 1, 586 tons, John Baker, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the master, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or,
J. B. METCALFE.
February 9. 2117

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, 621 tons register, G. H. Heaton, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch.

The cabin accommodations of this vessel are very superior, and carries a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

CAMPBELL AND CO.;
Or
22,1 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine barque ARABIAN, 391 tons register, J. Snowdon, commander.

For particulars apply to the Captain on board, at Towns's Wharf; or, to

L. AND S. SPYER,
Agents.
3, Jamison-street. 3056

SLATES. LEAD PIPE.

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock at noon, of Saturday, the 24th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for service of the Royal Engineer Department:—

Duchess and Countess slates, at per 1000
2 inch, or 1½ inch lead pipe, at per cwt.
¾ inch and ½ inch ditto, at per cwt.

The slates and pipe to be delivered at the Victoria Barracks without any additional charge.

Any information will be afforded by applying at the Royal Engineers' Office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat, Sydney,
February 19, 1849. 2013

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 20th September. 7466

TO CAPTAIN J. SNOWDON.

Barque Arabian, off Sydney Heads,
February 16, 1849.

DEAR SIR.—We, the Undersigned passengers, beg to thank you most cordially for the kindness we have invariably experienced at your hands, during our voyage from London to Sydney.

By the interest you have always taken in our little projects of amusement; your successful efforts to promote them; and your constant watchfulness over all our comforts, the time has passed pleasantly away, and we have lived more as one large family than strangers accidentally thrown together. We feel convinced that you possess a thorough knowledge of your profession, and place the utmost reliance on your abilities, both as an officer and a seaman, and affirm with confidence, that by your suavity and kindness to your passengers, and the orderly discipline preserved amongst the crew, you have gained, during the short time we have been together, the good will and respect of all on board.

We take this public mode of expressing our grateful sense of your many attentions, as a mark of esteem; and trust sincerely your many good qualities will gain you that prosperity and success in the world, which they so eminently deserve.

And subscribe ourselves,
Dear Sir,
Your warm admirers and well wishers,
JAMES SIMMONS, JUN.
EDMUND MACKECHNIE.
M. SPENCE.
JAMES H. HOGARTH.
JOHN UNWIN.
JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILKINSON.
DAVID R. HUGHES.
M. C. HUTCHINSON.
A. H. HUTCHINSON.
GEORGE HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM BARCLAY.

Sydney Cove,
19th February, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, and feel highly flattered by the manner in which you have been pleased to speak of me.

I can assure you I have done nothing more than what I consider to have been my duty, either to yourselves, or in other respects.

It is, and always will be, my principle, to act in the same manner. I have ever made it my study to diffuse comfort and promote unanimity among those entrusted to my charge, and have generally found that it was easily to be accomplished, by a steady and uniform line of conduct, as far as circumstances would admit; and in the present instance I feel it my duty to state candidly, that during the whole course of my seafaring life, which is upwards of twenty years, I never have met with a number of young men, assembled together as passengers, of more agreeable dispositions, more gentlemanly manners, or more worthy (by their abilities) of patronage, than the passengers of the Arabian; and I sincerely trust that every one of you may meet with as good success in this colony as many who have preceded you.

I return you many thanks,
And remain,
Yours, very sincerely,
J. SNOWDON,
Commander of the Arabian.

To Mr. Simmons and the passengers on board the Arabian. 3052

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE next Exhibition will take place in the Market Shed, Letter A, George-street,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Doors open from twelve, noon, to six P.M., and from seven to ten P.M. Tickets may be had at the doors one shilling each; separate tickets will be required in the evening.

Admission to Female Boarding Schools free of charge.

A Band will be in attendance.

RICHARD HIPKISS,
2683 Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN SUPREME GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

A DINNER will be prepared by Brother Elliott, at the Australian Grand Lodge Rooms, adjoining the Saracen's Head Inn, in Sussex-street, on Monday, the 26th instant, to commemorate the introduction of the above order into this colony, when the officers and members of the Supreme Grand Lodges, and the officers and members of Lodges in connexion therewith, are particularly requested to attend.

Visiting friends admitted, subject to the approval of the Stewards.

Tickets may be had of the following Grand Stewards:—

BROTHERS GEORGE PICKERING
FREDERICK IRWIN
GEORGE SKINNER
FRANCIS WHITWORTH
JAMES OATLEY
JAMES SHAIL
JAMES GILLESPIE
GEORGE BROWN, SYDNEY
JAMES M'ROBERTS, PARRAMATTA
GEORGE SHIRLEY, WINDSOR
JOHN PERRY, PENRITH

And of Host Elliott, at the Saracen's Head Inn, King and Sussex streets.

Dinner to be on the table at 7 o'clock precisely.

By order,
J. E. ELLIOTT,
G. Secretary.
Board Rooms in Sussex-street,
February 15. 2817

SYDNEY THISTLE LODGE OF FREE GARDENERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Brethren of the above Lodge, that their Monthly Meeting will take place, in their Lodge Room, Lighthouse Hotel, on Thursday first, the 22nd instant, at eight o'clock P.M., when a full meeting is requested. Audit Committee to meet at seven o'clock precisely.

By order of the R. W. M.,
J. M'R.,
Secretary.

N.B.—No circulars will be issued. 3107

TO THE EMBARRASSED.

MR. KINNEAR, of 40 years' extensive experience as a merchant and banker in Great Britain, and other countries of Europe, may be CONSULTED with a view to emancipation from debt, by an honourable arrangement with creditors, so as to avoid, when possible, the destructive alternative of the Insolvent Court. Address, Elizabeth-street South.

Author of "The Philosophy of Banking," "Impolicy of Imprisonment for Debt," and of Letters in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1843, under the signatures of "Julius Cæsar," "An Old Banker," the "Ghost of Cobbett," &c., &c.

Appointments to be made by letter only. 3066

BERRIMA RACES.—1849.

STEWARDS.
Edmund Burke, Esq.
J. J. Higgins, Esq.
G. T. Rowe, Esq.
James Coomer, Esq.
John Morrice, Esq.
JUDGE.
Edmund Burke, Esq.
TREASURER.
J. J. Higgins, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.
Mr. James Thompson.

THE above Races will take place on the Mereworth Race Course, Berrima, when the following prizes will be run for:—

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

FIRST RACE.

The Berrima Town Plate of twenty-five sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each added, for all horses; heats, two miles; entrance two sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Maiden Plate of twenty sovereigns, for all maiden horses the bona fide property of persons residing in the district of Illawarra and Berrima, and known to have been in their possession three months previous to the race; heats, once round and a distance; entrance £2; three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The Welter Stakes of fifteen sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, for all horses, carrying Homebush Welter weights; heats, twice round; entrance £1 10s.; three entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

FIRST RACE.

The Farmer's Purse of fifteen sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of one sovereign each, for all horses the bona fide property of persons residing in the district, and known to have been in their possession six months previous to the races; heats, two miles; entrance £1 10s.; three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Hack Stakes of ten sovereigns, for all hacks, the bona fide property of residents in the district of Berrima; heats, once round and a distance; the winner to be sold immediately after the race for £15, any surplus to be added to the Race Fund; entrance £1, three entrances or no race.

The rest of the day for private matches.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

FIRST RACE.

The Publicans' Purse of twenty-five sovereigns, for all horses; heats two miles; entrance £2 10s.; three entrances or no race. The winner of the Town Plate to carry 7lbs. extra at the discretion of the Stewards.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies' Purse of fifteen sovereigns, for horses of all ages, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each; heats one and a half miles; entrance £1 10s.; three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The Consolation Stakes of ten sovereigns, for all beaten horses; heats once round; entrance £1.

RULES.

No publican will be allowed to have a booth unless a subscriber to the amount of £5.

No person allowed to enter a horse unless a subscriber to the amount of two sovereigns, with the exception of the Hack Stakes and Farmers' Purse, for which £1 will qualify.

All riders to appear in jockey costume, except the hack race.

Refreshment booths, carts, stalls, &c., to be charged 10s. 6d.; wheelbarrows, 5s.

Entrances for the first day's racing, at Mr. Taylor's inn. For the second day's racing, at Mr. Levy's inn. For the third day's racing, at Mr. M'Dermott's inn, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock in the evening preceding each day's races.

To start each day at twelve o'clock precisely.

The Homebush rules and weights will be strictly adhered to.

Tenders for the gate will be received by the Treasurer until 1st March.

N.B.—All dogs found on the course will be destroyed. 1039

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

(UNDER THE ACTS OF COUNCIL 5 WILLIAM IV. AND 3 VICTORIA.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of this Company, (being also an adjournment of the last Annual General Meeting,) will be held at the Company's Office, Kent-street North, Sydney, This Day, Wednesday, the 21st day of February instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, to consider of a dividend, to fill up vacancies in the direction, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with the Acts and By-Laws.

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydney, February 21. 3172

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY.

THIS Cemetery having been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, is now open for the burial of the dead according to the order and usage of the United Church of England and Ireland. Parties desirous of purchasing sites for vaults or graves can obtain all particulars by applying to the Secretary, at the office of the Company.

A Shareholder is entitled to a selection without purchase, (the size being regulated by the number of shares he may hold), and is exempt from all fees and charges except such as are actually incurred by the Company.

A Purchaser will be entitled to a Grant of his selection, which will be numbered and registered in the office of the Company.

The ground, which is extensive, affords every facility for drainage, and a dry sub-soil can always be ensured; it is in the course of being laid out in walks and plantations, and the greatest care will be observed to prevent the desecration of vaults or graves.

A plan of the Cemetery can be seen at the Office, where applications are requested to be made on any week day between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., and where a scale of the fees and charges, with the Regulations of the Company, can be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,
J. C. WHITE,
Secretary.
Office, 470, George-street, over Mr. Mort's Rooms.
January 24. 1614

FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

THE trade is informed that copies of the BYE-LAWS of this Society, are now printed, and may be obtained at the Committee Room, SKINNER'S HOTEL, George-street. Price (to non-members) sixpence each.

Arrangements are making for the immediate transmission of copies to the country districts. 3087

SERAPHINE.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a very superior full-toned seraphine, by Eliard and Son: it is in excellent condition, and can be seen at the Stores of

S. PHILLIPS,
Auctioneer,
Church-street.
Parramatta, February 16. 2882

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIP-OWNERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

J. K. CLEEVE, Wholesale and Retail Butcher, No. 17, Charlotte-place, will supply the Shipping with Beef and Mutton, of good quality, at 1d. per lb.

Live Stock, Compressed Hay, Corn, &c., on hand equally reasonable. 787

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged.

The rates, therefore, will now be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per annum s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	7 6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	10 0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction.........	12 6

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	12 6
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction....	15 0

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building......	17 6
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between..........	20 0

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO.,
6224 Fort-street.

SECOND AND FINAL DRAWING IN THE PARTITION OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.

MR. LYONS

IS authorised to announce that the difficulty being now removed which prevented the Bank from including

THE PROPERTIES FORMERLY BELONGING TO MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOSKING,

in the first Drawing of the Partition

ALL THESE
VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
INCLUDING
THE SYDNEY PROPERTIES,
THE RACE-COURSE AT MAITLAND, THE PROPERTIES IN THE TOWN OF MELBOURNE, AT JIKA JIKA, AND AT THE MERRI CREEK,
BESIDES THE
MINERAL AND ALLUVIAL LANDS AT ADELAIDE,

will be allotted and divided, to be drawn for

ON EASTER MONDAY.
THE 9TH APRIL NEXT.

*** A detailed list of the whole of the Lots is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the public before the tickets are issued. 693

IN THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION OF THE ESTATES OF MR. WENTWORTH AND HIS PART OWNERS.

IT having been found impossible, in consequence of the number and variety of the lots, to prepare the detailed list as soon as was expected, it is considered advisable in the meanwhile to state that the above plan will contain 12,000 tickets, at £5 each. This number will be divided into two classes of tickets of 6000 each, to be called Class A. and Class B., attached to each of which there will be a separate class of lots with the same letters. The value of the property allotted to class A. will be about £46,000, at a fair computation, and to the two classes A. and B. about £80,000.

The value and number of the superior lots in each of the classes A. and B., will be as nearly identical as possible. The Tickets in class A. will be first sold, and unless the whole of them are sold, the lots in this class only will be drawn; but as soon as all the tickets in class A. are taken, the tickets in class B. will be thrown open to public competition, and the two classes both of tickets and lots will then be amalgamated and drawn for together. The tickets for class A. will be ready for issue in a few days. Among the lots belonging to class A. there will be one of £6000, one of £6000, one of £2200, one of £900, three of £750 each, two of £600 each, and upwards of 1000 other lots in different localities varying in value from £6 to £250, and of the average value of about £28. The average value of the whole of the superior lots belonging to this class (class A.) being upwards of £40 each.

Class A. will contain upwards of £16,000 of Sydney property, £9000 of Suburban property, two Freehold Estates, of about 11,000 acres, with 15,000 sheep on them, and good agricultural-lands, in first-rate localities, of the value of upwards of £20,000. These lands will for the most part be divided into small farms, varying in extent and value from £60 to £100. The whole of these properties are in the Middle District of the colony, and guaranteed to the drawer of the lots, with clear titles, and free from all incumbrances.

The tickets will be drawn on the 2nd of July next, at latest, or sooner, if the tickets are sooner taken up.

Applications for tickets, and all other communications with reference to the above plan of partition, to be addressed to Mr. Wentworth, at the office, on the premises of R. Campbell, Sen., and Co., Bligh-street, Sydney. 2761

BLACK OIL.

FOR SALE, BY
F. WILKINSON, Jun.,
3084 Macquarie-place.

THE *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*, of Saturday next, will be printed ON A SHEET DOUBLE THE USUAL SIZE. It will contain eight pages, three of which will be devoted to reports of the proceedings at the trials of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, &c.

As a large extra sale is expected, advertisers are requested to send their favours to the office early on Friday.

The price for single numbers will be, as usual, THREE-PENCE.

NEW ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

EASTERN PASSAGES TO CHINA
Beagle's Charts of Bass's Straits
General Chart of Australia
Australia—South Coast, Cape Pasley to Cape Leeuwin
Ditto—East Coast, from Port Macquarie to Moreton Bay
Ditto—ditto from the Dromedary to Port Macquarie
Ditto—ditto from Glasshouse Bay to Northumberland Islands
Ditto—South Coast, Spencer's Gulf, and Port Lincoln
Straits of Malacca, 3 sheets
Canton River, China Seas, 2 sheets
Straits of Singapore
Straits of Sunda, Coast of Sumatra
Bay of Bengal, Peninsula of India
Chart of Van Diemen's Land
——— the Indian Ocean
Swan River—Barrier Reefs from Raine Island to Cape York
Macao—Banka Straits
Carimata Passage
New South Wales to England via Cape Horn, 2 sheets
South Pacific Ocean and Islands, complete &c., &c., &c.
Norie's Epitome, last edition, 1848, 8vo.
Raper's Practical *Navigation* and Nautical Astronomy, 8vo.
Lorrimer's Letter to a Young Master Mariner
Log Books, Log Slates, with every description of Nautical Stationery.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders,
483, George-street
3871 *Directly* opposite the Barrack Gate.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.

MR. M'KAY, of the Australian Arms Hotel, Parramatta, respectfully invites all such, and the public in general, to the inspection of his splendid prize, from the Scottish Art Union, (the Favourite, by M'Nee). The colonial artists will be allowed to make any drawing, from it they may think proper. 3005

BAR AND BOLT IRON.

THOMAS WOOLLEY begs to apprize Country Storekeepers, Blacksmiths, and others, that he has reduced the price of his *Iron* from this date.

IRON YARD, KING-STREET,
Sydney, February 5. 3157

TO THE PUBLIC.

W. COLEMAN, 453, George-street, has just received
Mosaic plaids
7-8 and 9-8 French printed cambrics
Black and white lace falls
Muslin collars
Habit shirts
Carpet bags
Paletots
Black and fancy bandannas
White moleskins
Brown hollands
Black Silecias
White and drab stays
Blouses
Fancy regatta shirts

The mosaic plaids are only one shilling a yard. 792

WHITE SHIRTS.

MEN'S and boys' superior shirts in every variety of size and style (warranted colonial made), always on hand, at the Shirt Manufactory, Park-street.

N.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern on the shortest notice. 2859

ALE AND STOUT.

ON Sale by the undersigned, Ale and Porter, solid and bottled, of late importations, of excellent quality, and at low prices.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6041 Sussex-street.

LIME JUICE.

THE undersigned have just received a large supply of South Sea Island lime juice.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
January 9. 892

VAN Diemen's Land Seed and Feeding OATS.

On sale at the Stores of
MR. HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N.B.—White Dutch Clover, and Grass Seeds, in great variety.

Sydney, February 6. 2266

ON Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

100 Tons Manila sugar, warranted in sound condition, at (£13) thirteen pounds per ton, CASH.

No quantity less than one ton will be sold.

JAMES SIMMONS AND SON,
Hunter-street.
January 16. 1010

NOTICE.

THE 100 half-barrels of White Herrings, ex Walter Morrice, are now landed, and are without exception some of the finest hitherto imported.

ROBERT COVENY,
102, Market-street.
February 19. 3036

SALT.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—Liverpool, dairy, and St. Ube's salt.

MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
3080 Queen's-place

ROCK SALT.

ROCK, Liverpool, and Dairy Salt, at the stores of the undersigned.

S. PEEK AND CO.,
3109 Importers and Dealers.

GROCERIES for the Million, at the stores of the undersigned,

S. PEEK AND CO.,
Importers and Dealers.

Family orders receive particular attention. 3108

PATNA RICE.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, the only good sample of Patna Rice at present in the market.

J. CALDWELL,
3103 200, Pitt-street.

STARCH.

A FEW Cases of London Starch, on sale at the Stores of

J. CALDWELL,
3104 200, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A MIXED Herd of Cattle, containing Cows, Bullocks, Heifers, and Steers, in the whole 100, more or less. For terms apply to Mr. J. Cross, Yarrallar, near Bungonia, Argyle. All letters to be post paid.

Yarrallar, February 8. 2897

PURE SAXON MERINO RAMS.

FOR SALE, at Douro, Yass Plains, Pure Saxon Merino Rams, a part of which got by an imported Lord Western tup; the remainder by the get of the imported ram, all from well selected pure Saxon Merino Ewes. They are free from disease. Application to be made to

MR. MAIR, at Douro.
Douro, Yass, February 10. 2695

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK FROM NEWCASTLE.

THE undersigned begs to inform settlers, merchants, owners, and captains of vessels and others interested in the shipment of live stock from Newcastle, that he is prepared to fit up vessels for the conveyance of horses, cattle, or sheep, at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

2326 S. KEMP.

TALLOW! TALLOW!

THE undersigned is a *Cash* buyer of tallow.

ISAAC LEVEY.
Australian Warehouse, 432, George-street. 2646

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
376, Pitt-street. 3333

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondent in London.

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
December 11. 9183

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce consigned to Robert Brooks, Esq., London.

R. TOWNS, Towns's Wharf.
October 31. 0069

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London.

949 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

CAUTIONS RESPECTING TITLES TO PROPERTY.

IN future no advertisement or caution, forbidding parties to purchase property advertised for sale, will be inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, unless signed or countersigned by an attorney.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
February 19. 3006

MR. ALEXANDER DIXON.
FORMERLY OF CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

IF the above gentleman is in Sydney, or in the colony, he is earnestly requested to communicate his address to the Rev. Dr. Ross, College-street, Hyde Park. 3071

MORGAN WILLIAMS, a native of Swansea, Glamorganshire, North Wales, who is supposed to be in the district of Bathurst, is requested to apply to HUGH WALLACE, Esq., Braidwood, from whom he will hear of his brother David.

Braidwood, February 16. 3060

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL F. ROBERTS, Solicitor, Josephson's Buildings, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 2090

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for the above establishment may be left with, and every information relative thereto, be obtained of

W. BEAUMONT, Builder,
001 Castlereagh-street.

BARQUE GLEN HUNTLY.

SHIPPERS by this vessel are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature *immediately*, and all accounts must be rendered in *duplicate* by noon on Thursday, 22nd instant, to

3079 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.—All claims against the estate of Mr. George Rennie Erskine, formerly of Edinburgh, Civil Engineer, and late of Port Phillip, grazier, are to be sent to the Office of JAMES HUME, of 113, King-street, for adjustment and payment.

Mr. Erskine is particularly requested to call on M. Hume, who has received letters from Mr. Erskine's father.

February 20. 3067

NOTICE.—All persons holding orders drawn on N. S. Lawson, Esq., are requested to present the same at the office of

THOMAS AGARS,
2862 Kent-street North.

ANY Persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Hugh O'Hare, or Nancy O'Hare, of Nimythy Hill, Maneroo, are requested to forward them to Robert Johnson, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney, before the 10th April, 1849.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
1669 Executor of the Estate.

CAUTION.—All cattle, horses, and particularly *Sheep*, found trespassing upon the lands of Byalla, Alton, or Grabben Gullen, or upon such lands adjoining, held under the pre-emptive right by the undersigned, will be impounded. And all stockmen or other persons found trespassing upon such lands under the plea of searching for strayed cattle, without first having given notice at Byalla, will be prosecuted.

FREDERIC GARDINER.
Byalla, February 10. 2684

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

THE undermentioned horse, together with a bridle, belonging to me, having been stolen from Mohonga, Billabong Creek, on the 11th or 12th instant, by a man whose name is supposed to be Donnelly, whose description is as follows:—

Height, about five feet six inches; nose small, apparently fallen in from disease; and for whom a warrant is believed to have been issued by the Albury Bench, on a charge of robbery from the person. I hereby offer a reward of five pounds to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

DESCRIPTION OF HORSE.

A stout bay horse, over 16 hands high, newly shod, with the hind shoes corked on one side, rather long switch tail, skin rubbed off his withers from carrying a heavy parcel, sore back, and is branded SA near shoulder, and JO

P off ditto.

ROB. RAND.
Mohonga, February 15. 3084

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on Friday last, the undermentioned Orders:— £ s. d.
H. Haslam, on Mrs. Hughes, for 3 4 0
Ditto ditto 8 1 3

Whoever will return the above Orders to Mr. James Brown, at the Office of Messrs. Allen and Son, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, shall receive the above reward.

Payment thereof has been stopped. 3073

TO LET, the Stores and Dwelling House recently occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises.

2270 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
391, Pitt-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

February 20.—Scotland, American ship, 384 tons, Captain Smith, from the whaling grounds. Left Boston October 29th, 1845.

*** A schooner was signalled to the southward yesterday evening at sunset.

DEPARTURE.

February 20.—Bee, brig, 131 tons, Captain Addams, for Port Nicholson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Genii and Winslow, for the South Sea Fishery.

To-morrow.—Diana and Phœbe, for Port Phillip.

CLEARANCES.

February 20.—Winslow, American barque, 263 tons, Captain Simons, for the South Sea Fishery.

February 20.—Genii, brig, 164 tons, Captain Oliver, for the South Sea Fishery.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 20.—Queen, 14, Foote, from the Hawkesbury, with 240 bushels wheat, 180 bushels maize, 80 bushels oats; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 42 bales wool, 12 casks tallow, 30 trusses hay, 180 bushels maize, 1 bale bacon; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 60 bags potatoes, 100 bags wheat, 89 kegs butter, 20 casks ale, 30 trusses hay; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Woodbury, from the Hawkesbury, with 3000 feet timber, 38 bushels wheat, 10 bushels barley; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 22 casks tallow, 43 bales wool, 384 bushels grain, 12 bags onions, 14 bags barley, 40 trusses hay.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 20.—Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Dove, 13, Hart, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; Venus, 28, Jackson, for Broulee, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

February 20.—Winslow, American barque, 263 tons, Captain Simons, for the South Sea Fishery: 300 barrels sperm and 300 barrels black oil, original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Winscales, tomorrow evening, at six; and by the Raymond, on Friday evening next, at six.

For Auckland.—By the Cheerful, on Friday evening, at six; and by the Maid of Erin, on Saturday evening next, at six.

PORT PHILLIP.

Arrivals.—At Melbourne—February 9. Stag, ship, 700 tons, M'Kerlie, from London the 11th, and Plymouth the 24th October. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. M'Whiter, two Misses M'Whiter, Mrs. Chomley, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss Smith, Rev. Robert Creyke, Messrs. George D. Mercer, William Gottreux, George Thomson, John Orr, William Smith, Henry Mostyn, Edward Salt, David Tweedie, Henry Barclay, Rose Barclay, and Richard Stocker, Mr. and Mrs. Child and infant, Dr. Arthur, Messrs. Richard, Hussey and William Chomley, Masters Henry, Arthur, Charles, and George Chomley; intermediate, Messrs. Robert Pemberton, John and William Rawlings; and twenty-eight in the steerage. 10. Lord Hungerford, ship, 736 tons, Paterson, from London the 21st October, and Plymouth the 8th November, ——Cameron, Esq., surgeon. Passengers—James, Elizabeth, William, and Alfred Attewater, W. H. Blackburne, Ann, Joseph, and Mary Brown, Ralph Broadbent, Benjamin Boucher, J. B. Bothwell, Patrick Bellen, Sarah Bothwell, James, Mary Ann, and Mary Bragg, Elizabeth Child, R. Gardner Cooke, Harriet Curson, John William Campbell, Donald Cameron, J. Cropp, Michael Dynem and wife, George Dugdale, Richardson Davies, W. Augustus Emmerson, James, John, Thomas, Ann, Sarah, William, George, Frank, and Ann Jane Faren, Jocelyn Fergeur, James Edward Grover, Henry Gibbs, James Peter Hatch, Frederick Holes, Samuel William Hilder, Thomas Hughes, Katherine Harris and daughter, William Henry Hargreaves, Anthony R. Johnson, James Peter Kite, Vincent Kelly, Peter Kempson, Alexander Kinsman, Henri Keidel, Mary Lancastry, Louis, Sophia, Marie, Sophie, Louis, Henry John, and Hector Hall Laplastner, Alexander Lumsden, James, Sarah, Ellen, James, and Frank Moore, George Henry, Susanna, Sarah, Sarah, and Susanna Marley, Wm. Mellon, Frederick William Maskell, William Milne, Thomas, Sarah, and Emily Orpwood, Janice Gibbs, Sarah, Ada, and Ada Pippet, James Parkinson, Eliza Peters, Martin and Martha Page, Thomas Rose, William, James, Elizabeth, Anna, Catherine, John, and James Spence, William, Elizabeth, Alexander, Thomas, and Edward Smith, Thomas Matthew Smith, Samuel Beavey and Jane Sargeant, Caroline Sheely, Thomas, Ellen, Ledwell Thomas, Isabella and Robert Smith, John and Mary Stewart, Samuel Stephens, James, George, Thomas, and Charlotte Trangmar, John Tyler, Edwin Taylor, Henry Samuel Turner, James, Caroline Ann, Eliza, John Beard, James, Thomas, and Caroline Whittaker, William and James Wells, William Grenville, George Smith, Francis Tattersall, Alfred, Maria, Francis, Nethaniel, John, Charles, and Jane Ronald, Eliza White, Robert Robertson, Harry, Mary, and Benjamin Houghton, John Giddings, S. A. Dashwood Westcott, John and Elinor Wilson, James Linney, William Lawrence, George, Mary, and John Faram, Abraham Selwood, William Lloyd, William Newberry, John Sallows, Henry Miller, Sarah and Harry Drew, John and Thomas Frost, Mary and Jonathan Holden, William, Francis, and Mary Johnson, Catherine and George White, John Gibbons, James Cheetham, Mary Ann Harlen, Margaret Ward, Elizabeth Rawley, H. John Player, John Geake, F. A. Dennys, John Manners, Martha Smith, George Edward Carr, George Edwards and Charles Henry Mann. Halcyon, brig, 174 tons, Tulloch, from Adelaide the 2nd February, with fifty-one passengers. 11. Godeffery, ship, 460 tons, Behn, from Hamburgh the 30th October and Plymouth the 9th November. Passengers—Mrs. Hector and two children, Mr. H. Bergheest, Mr. W. Godechin, Mr. G. T. Lahmkuhe, and 168 emigrants; Dr. Hillibrandt, Surgeon Superintendent. 12. Francis Ridley, ship, 636 tons, Hodson, from Plymouth the 9th November, with 240 emigrants. At Geelong.—February 11. Labuan, ship, 500 tons, Thomas, from Plymouth the 9th November, with 225 emigrants; Dr. Gordon, Surgeon Superintendent.

Departures.—From Melbourne.—February 10. Shamrock, steamer, for Launceston. 11. Will Watch, schooner, Stanes, for Geelong, to embark seventy exiles for Portland Bay. 12. Thomas Lowry, ship, for Hongkong; Duchess of Northumberland, barque, for Guam.

Three German emigrant ships (thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Westgarth) were laid on for this port, one of which had actually sailed. Emigration to these colonies was all the topic at home.—*Melbourne Herald, February 10.*

The ship Godeffery has brought to this colony 168 German emigrants, who, from the description the captain gives of them, are likely to prove a valuable acquisition to the colony; they are farm labourers and mechanics, and married families. The Godeffery had the misfortune to lose her rudder in a heavy gale from the N.E. in lat. 47 N., long. 9 W., on the 18th October, which caused her to bear up for Plymouth.—*Melbourne Herald, February 13.*

HOBART TOWN.

Arrival.—February 2. Blenheim, ship, Captain Watson, from Dublin the 1st November, with 289 male convicts. Passengers—Captain Parrott and Ensign Cowper, 58th Regiment; Mr. [illegible] Religious Instructor; Mr. Thompson, N.N.; Mrs. Parrott and child, thirty rank and file of the 58th, and twenty of the 99th Regiment, four women and five children.

PORTLAND BAY.

Departures.—February 6. City of Sydney, brig, for Sydney via Port Fairy. 13. Brothers, schooner, for Sydney via Port Fairy.

ADELAIDE.

Arrivals.—January 19. Royal Sovereign, schooner, from the Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of 325 boxes fruit, 32 cases tobacco, 30 casks sugar, and 30 tins coffee. 20. Ganges, barque, 277 tons, Brastwaite, from Liverpool the 10th September, and Cape of Good Hope the 16th December. 23. Derwent, barque, 387 tons, M'Pherson, from London the 26th September, with 105 passengers; Fanny, brig, 174 tons, Lewis, from Calcutta the 15th November. Passengers—Mr. Folk, jun., six other cabin passengers, and seven in the steerage. 24. Fanny Fisher, barque, from Sydney. 27. Phantom, brig, from Sydney.

Clearance.—January 25. Royal Sovereign, schooner, for Hobart Town.

The Scotland has been forty months out from Boston, during which time she has taken 2160 barrels sperm and 120 barrels black oil. She is now direct from Ascension, and has put into this port to repair her copper. She has spoken no vessels, but reports the American ship Boy, Lane, of Warren, and the Phœnix, of New Bedford, as lying at Ascension, thirty-five days since—the former, twelve and a half months out, with 250 barrels sperm oil, and the latter seventeen months out, with 600 barrels sperm oil. The Boy was undergoing repairs, having sprung her bowsprit, &c.

English Shipping.—The Glenelg, 1800 tons, Bannatyne, for Adelaide and Port Phillip, with private passengers, sailed from Plymouth on the 9th November, and the Marion and Athenian, with emigrants, for Adelaide, sailed the same day. The Stedfast and St. Vincent, for Sydney, were at Plymouth on the 9th November, the latter would embark her emigrants on that day; but the former, in consequence of scarlet fever having been found to exist on board, would have to land her emigrants she had embarked at London, and the vessel be fumigated before she could proceed on her voyage.

The Lord Hungerford, from London and Plymouth, which arrived at Melbourne on the 10th instant, is the first of a line of passenger ships to Port Phillip and Sydney, at a low and equal rate of passage money. She was advertised on the 13th instant to sail from Melbourne for Sydney in a few days, a larger number of her passengers being for this port.

The brigs Fanny, Phantom, and Palmyra, were to sail from Adelaide for Sydney about the 7th instant.

Emigration.—On Monday night, the Britannia, of 600 tons, left the London Docks with a large number of emigrants, English, French, German, and Irish, for Australia. There is almost a fleet of vessels lying off the jetty, and in the basin, preparing to start for that colony. —*Morning Herald, November 8.*

The Cadet, hired convict ship, has arrived at moorings opposite Woolwich dockyard, to take on board female convicts for Hobart Town. A number of women were brought down this morning from Millbank Penitentiary, in one of the Watermen steamers, and put on board the vessel.—*Times, November 6.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR TO-DAY.

February.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
21	WEDNESDAY	6 32	6 28	6 10	6 48

New Moon 25 m. past 11, A.M., Feb. 22.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

The Port Phillip papers received yesterday contain English news to the 8th November, six days later than has been received direct. We have given a number of extracts in another part of the paper, and see nothing calling for particular notice.

LATER FROM INDIA.

Calcutta papers to the 16th November had been received at Adelaide. The Governor-General had proceeded to the north-west provinces, and a strong force, under the immediate command of Lord Gough, was marching upon Lahore and Mooltan. The Government, at last, tired out by these numerous and petty revolts, have determined to commence in real earnest, and subjugate the whole disaffected territory by an overwhelming army of 40,000. Moolraj was deserted by his whole army, with the exception of 8000 men. An attempt had been made on the life of General Walsh, but happily without success.

Australian tile copper was quoted at £111 per ton at Calcutta.

MR. MARTIN'S VINDICATION OF THE PATRIOTIC LOTTERY.

So Mr. Martin cannot leave off dressing himself up in the lion's skin, and coming forth in a quiet neighbourhood, to roar. In that last trotting out of his he certainly intended the deep and awful tone of Junius; but alas, nature will always be uppermost: for the Martin no sooner opens his mouth, than out comes the old Martinian bray. Although we are amused ourselves, as we are at every kind of lively masquerading, we are told that Mr. Martin is a nuisance, and that we ought not selfishly to regard our own gratification merely, but that we should abate him at once. We are afraid, therefore, that our poor Martin must be cudgelled according to public expectation. So, to our task. We are in excellent mood for it. It is suitable light work for warm weather. His letter is lying upon on the table before us, at the present moment. We feel towards him as the Brobdignallans, sitting round Lemuel Gulliver, must have felt towards him, when going through his sword exercise, upon the table. The virulent impotence of the mannikin, filled the giants with ecstatic delight of nature's eccentric disproportion in the same individual, between the desire, and the power to destroy. In the same mood, we look down upon Mr. Martin going through his pen exercise on our own table. Let the people draw near and regard him, for although he is loud and threatening, he is perfectly harmless.

Passing over then Mr. Martin's numerous "malignity's" and "dastardly's," and other expletives of his windy unsubstantiality, we come at once to all there is worth noticing in his letter. According to him, we ought not to have attacked Mr. Wentworth's lottery scheme, because we allowed the first Bank of Australia lottery to pass uncensured. We did so. And we did so just as the English Government formerly allowed an occasional state lottery, in aid of an expensive war. We thought, like many others, respecting that first lottery, that the end sanctified the means. Hundreds of respectable families, numerous widows and orphans, were struggling and suffering under the ruins of that Bank. We thought that if ever there was a case in which principle might for a moment give way to expediency, we had it here. We therefore kept silent, beyond a general description of the scheme. We did not dream of a second affair, still less of the Wentworth enormity. When they were talked of, it was time to be up and doing. But certainly, seeing what projectors we have amongst us, we had no right to conclude that the first lottery would be the only one. If we had opposed, the first one, if we had not hazarded the dangerous experiment,—which perhaps none hazard without repentance,—of allowing pity and expediency to prevail over truth, we could not now be justly charged with inconsistency on this subject. But we admit that we are justly rebuked for this. And if an angel of light were to consent to such compromises between the eternal principles of right and wrong, he would be justly amenable also, even to a Martin. A greater final test of the truth of a principle, or a severer penalty of departure from the straight path, cannot be imagined.

But, strange to say, even Mr. Martin does not rebuke us for the wrong done, so much as for stopping short in wrong doing. According to his logic, repentance should have no place in the moral world. *Men* who begin wrong should be consistent, and go through with it after they discover that they are wrong. Be steadily wicked, rather than tardily just, seems to be his doctrine. If you have once forgotten to pay a tradesman, never afterwards pay a bill. Be consistent, and exclaim ever afterwards with Pistol, "Base is the slave that pays." Such is Mr. Martin's devotion to precedent, that our original error ought to have been binding on ourselves. So Mr. Martin argues respecting Mr. Wentworth's Mortgagee Robbing Bill, that "*if* he did err in introducing this Bill, he erred in company with a man (Sir Matthew Hale), whose example alone (was Sir Matthew an extensive mortgagor) ought to be sufficient to shield him (Mr. Wentworth) from calumny and vituperation." The same argument, if argument it can be called, poor Mr. Martin does not perceive, would lead him to funny extremities; for Sir Matthew Hale sentenced a poor old lady to be burned to death for witchcraft. If Mr. Wentworth were to bring in a bill to revive this practice, and we were to call him a maniac, and a monster, Mr. Martin we suppose would tell us, that if he, Mr. Wentworth, did err in his attempts upon the poor old women, "he erred in company with a man *whose example alone* ought to be sufficient to shield him from calumny and vituperation." With such logic as this, Mr. Martin may satisfy the searching intellect of a city magistrate, but something more is required for a public vindication of Mr. Wentworth. The truth is, Mr. Martin cannot think. He has a few catch words, about liberty and the constitution, understanding nothing of either the one or the other. What he finds in books, he bolts, and brings up again undigested. Here is a lump, the antithetical form of which we have met with fifty times in school-boy theses: Speaking of Mr. Wentworth, he says—"Posterity will say of him, as I now say, that during a long and useful public career he struggled in the cause of freedom without seeking for the plaudits of the mob, or trembling at the frowns of power,—conscious of the instability of the one, and despising the influence of the other." Struggled in the cause of a pudding's end; or in the equally noble cause of conferring on the colony the honour and benefit of Mr. Martin's *presence* in the Council. Posterity say, quotha!! Poor Mr. Martin, if your raw judgment had not been solely intent upon the mere jingle of your words, and indifferent about their sense, you might have known that posterity will have something better to talk about than either you or the other.

Thus far, we have only stated wherefore we omitted to oppose lotteries, in limine. Let us now proceed a little further. Mr. Martin, after indulging in some playful nonsense about "several gentlemen of eminence in the legal profession"—himself among the number no doubt,—"who do not think that any of the Lottery Acts are in force in this colony," writes thus—"But, admitting that they are in force, Mr. Wentworth's plan is strictly within the provisions of the 12 Geo. II., ch 28, sec. 11, because *all* the properties which *it* is intended to dispose of, are the properties of *part owners*. In using this expression, I do not mean that they are the properties of Mr. Wentworth and his mortgagees, (as there *are* mortgagees then!) but the properties of Mr. Wentworth and others, *who are jointly interested with him.*'

What Mr. Martin means, may be hard to hit, seeing that he does not always know himself what he means. For in the late notice with the tail,—now wisely withdrawn from the ridicule of the public,—Mr. Martin, the author thereof, (for its *Martinian* subjugation of sense to sound, betrays its paternity.) writes thus, "the Committee have undertaken, *with Mr. Wentworth's consent*, ——(we must always stop to have a roar here)——and that of his co-proprietors, to arrange a Plan of Equitable Partition by Lot, by means whereof a large mass of very valuable property, such as it is believed *no other single individual* in the colony is possessed of, will be thrown open to public competition at fair rates." And again, "the plan *will* comprise property of the value of £60,000. What! the property that was worth only a week ago £60,000, now worth £135,000! And part owners *now*, instead of single individual as before! Come, come Messrs. Wentworth, Martin, and Co., try again. Although it may be, as Mr. Martin saith, "that the great bulk of the wealth of the country is in the hands of the working classes," and that their wages may, unless they buy Mr. Wentworth's lottery tickets, "be squandered in dissipation," as Mr. Martin kindly suggests for them, we do not think they will look at this new rival and opposition to the publicans, in the person of the enterprising member for Sydney, without much more explanation than Mr. Wentworth seems disposed to furnish.

The fact is evident, that there is disturbance and dismay in the camp of the "retired" Committee. Their tactics are changed. "The patriotic whine, and Mr. Wentworth's resignation under the receipt of £60,000 for the good of the public was too rich. He has therefore, with our surgical assistance, cut off this own tail—the while having [illegible] through the softest and most sensitive joint of it, Mr. Martin,—and boldly, without any further sentiment about it, opened an office in Bligh street, and requests communications anent the lottery, to be sent, not to his Committee, but to himself. All this, Mr. Martin comes forward to vindicate, with what success, we have partly seen, and shall further enquire. As a Vindicator and a Politician, this poor young man mistakes his measure and vocation. In his Profession we think he can do better; and that with a little more reading of law, and much more study of himself, he may conduct a case with credit, in the Court of Requests. But we certainly think, as to his vindication, that Mr. Wentworth must have exclaimed ere this, with energetic ruefulness, "Oh! deliver me from my foolish friend."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of James Kay, a single meeting was held, but at which no business was transacted.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Thomas Rowley, a special meeting, for proof of claims, at 10 o'clock.

In the Estate of Thomas Poate, an adjourned second meeting, at half past 10.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estates of John Henry Fidden, Saul Lyons, of the firm of Abraham and Saul Lyons, and William John Bonnison, certificate meetings, at noon.

In the estate of Alexander Small, an adjourned certificate meeting, at noon.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

An advertisement appears in the *Geelong Advertiser*, announcing the formation of a society for the extermination of the wild dog. Several influential names appear as taking part in the arrangements. Strychnia is to be the *modus operandi*. The society is of a local character, referring more immediately to the Geelong and Portland district, but vigorous operations in those neighbourhoods will, no doubt, excite emulation in other quarters.—A large batch of the exiles arrived at Geelong are to be forwarded to Portland.—The Home Government have recognised the claim of Mr. Frederick Symonds, who was about fifteen years in the Post Office, (Hobart Town), and held the situation of chief clerk, by granting him an annual allowance from the commissariat funds by way of retirement.—Two vessels arrived at Melbourne, from Launceston, brought sixty tons of fruit, principally apples and plums: the sale is slow owing to the increasing quantities grown in the district.—The Pelsart (Western Australia) Fishery Company is likely to be successful after all. They have cured a good quantity of fish and some trepang of excellent quality. Guano has been found in such abundance, that the Superintendent reports he could supply 30 tons a month without difficulty.—As it is not probable that Earl Grey, the representative of Melbourne will take his seat, the Town Council have resolved to ask Mr. R. Lowe to present any petitions, and generally to watch over the interests of that city.—Mr. Wm. Macarthur, Mr. S. A. Donaldson, and Mr. Foster are spoken of as candidates for the vacancy in the representation of Port Phillip.—The crops at Port Fairy are most luxuriant. It is expected that 100,000 bushels of wheat will be produced this year, 80,000 having been grown last season. The rural inhabitants are now in the midst of their harvest, and find a great scarcity of labouring hands. From twenty to twenty-five shillings an acre are given for reaping.—On the assay of a specimen of copper ore positively asserted to have been discovered in Van Diemen's Land, it produced full 40 per cent. of metal.—A ball and supper was lately given at Launceston to Colonel Cumberland and the Officers of the 96th Regiment.—An abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Government of South Australia for the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1848, had been published: the total fixed receipts, are £19,160 4s. 8d., and the total revenue disbursements, £16,777 10s. The general total of receipts, including the Land Fund and miscellaneous items, is £34,719 4s. 3d., and the general total of disbursements £23,036 14s. 3d. —Mr. George Winter has sold his splendid station on the Wannon, with 9000 sheep, to Mr. M'Leod, of Geelong, son of Major M'Leod, for £4650.—A private census of Warrnambool has been made, and the following is the result:—Town inhabitants, 213; rural and suburban, 463. Total within seven miles of the Warrnambool Bay, 681.—The Episcopalian Church, Geelong, has received, as a present, from twenty-five gentlemen residing in Sydney, who are deeply interested in the welfare of the Church of England, a very handsome stone font, which has been purposely manufactured for Christ Church.—There was a day's soaking rain in the Port Phillip district last week.—An anti-transportation league has been formed at Launceston, the members of which sign the following pledge:—"We, the undersigned, hereby engage that we will not knowingly, directly, or indirectly hire, or employ any male convict, who may have arrived in this colony since the 1st day of January, 1849, or who may hereafter arrive, whether such convicts be styled exiles, probationers, passholders, ticket-of-leave men, or otherwise."—Sir H. Young, it was said, would oppose no objection to the incorporation of the City of Adelaide.—A census has been taken of Western Australia, giving the following results:—Population—Males, 2818; Females, 1804; total, 4622. Church of England, 3063; Wesleyans, 276; Independents, 187; Church of Rome, 337; increase in five years, 607, or 15·6 per cent. Horses, 2095; horned cattle, 10,919; sheep, 141,123; swine, 2287; goats, 1431. Number of acres in cultivation—Wheat, 2315 acres; barley, 872; oats, 133; rye, 100; maize, 88; potatoes, 120; vineyard, 114; oliveyard, 10; kitchen garden, 244; green crops, 2320. As the produce of wheat was estimated to be only 12 bushels per acre, and the consumption 56,800 bushels, there would be a deficiency of 17,000 bushels.

WATER POLICE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Before the Mayor and Alderman Egan.

The Mayor and Alderman Egan took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock, and having called for the list, proceeded to commence the business of the Court. Captain Browne stated that the drunkards' cases and the runaways from ships were understood to be fixed for eleven o'clock.

The Mayor stated he had been down to examine the place where these persons were confined, and a more unwholesome and disgraceful dungeon could not be imagined. He thought in such weather as that the sooner they were released the better. Unless some obstacle presented itself, he should at once proceed to go through with the lists.

Captain Browne thought the watch-house as good and convenient as most other watch-houses in the colony; but of course the Mayor could go on with the business, so far as the witnesses were present.

Three informations against drunkards were then exhibited, but it having been stated that in each case it was a first offence, the prisoners were discharged by the Mayor.

Several seamen belonging to the ship Winslow, confined since Friday afternoon, were ordered to be sent on board that vessel.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Alexander Taylor, chief officer of the immigrant ship Inchinnan, (Captain Pearce,) was brought up on the information of one Mary Stevens, one of the Irish orphan immigrants girls by the same vessel.

Mr. Nichols appeared for the defence.

From the evidence it appeared that about two months before the arrival of the vessel in Sydney (the date not being fixed), one morning, while the defendant was serving out the provisions, that Mary Stevens was making some noise about a frock or wrapper [illegible] that the defendant telling her not to make so much noise, she replied that she was not making more noise than she had a right to make, until she got her wrapper, on which the defendant went to her and struck her several times with a broom handle, and then threw her down on the floor and kicked her in the side. That after this assault the prosecutrix was unwell and constantly spit blood, which she never had done until she received the kick. The evidence of the doctor went to say that the prosecutrix was confined to her bed under medical treatment, from the blood-spitting, for four or five days, and that she subsequently complained of severe pain in the same region. It was also stated by the prosecutrix and other witnesses, that another assault was committed, some five or six days after. The defendant, it appeared, was serving out sand, and the prosecutrix complained that he gave her too little. He refused to give her more, on which she threw what he had given her on the deck and walked way, when she was followed by the defendant, who dragged her back, and forced her down on to the deck, directing her to pick up the sand, which however she refused to do. That he then again hit her with his hand and with a stick. Some of the witnesses deposed positively having seen the blows struck, and also the marks of them on Steven's body, as well as to having seen her spit blood subsequently to receiving them; but there was much complication and confusion in the evidence as to the two assaults, arising out of the extreme ignorance of the witnesses.

The case was adjourned for the defence till the following day.

In the course of the proceedings, the Mayor remarked, that seeing the extreme ignorance of the prosecutrix and her witnesses, and that legal assistance was retained for the defence, he could not but regret that professional assistance had not also been ordered from some quarter to conduct the prosecution. It was not to be desired that the bench, which might be called on to act either ministerially or judicially, according as the circumstances of the case might determine, should be called on to act as counsel on either side.

Mr. Nichols assented to the proposition of the Mayor, and would be happy to take the situation of standing counsel for the immigrants at a salary of £400 or £500 a-year, if no briefless barrister could be found who had a preferent claim. His friend, Mr. Dillon, was on circuit; or the prosecutrix might have had the advantage of the eminent services of the Criminal Crown Solicitor—whose acquaintance with the vernacular idioms of the language of the witnesses, would, it was suggested, have tended greatly to facilitate the court in its comprehension of the merits of the case.

The Court then adjourned till yesterday at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY.

Their Worships opened the Court shortly after 10 o'clock; but owing to the non-attendance of Mr. Nichols, the case was not called on till 11 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson appeared for the prosecutor.

Mr. Nichols called seven or eight witnesses, only one of whom was present at the first assault, and who swore positively that the defendant had never struck Mary Stevens with a broom handle or kicked her. The whole evidence for the defence was of a nature directly contrary to that for the prosecution; but it was more strongly marked by inconsistencies.

The defendant was committed to take his trial at the next Supreme Court, and admitted to bail, himself in the sum of £80, and two sureties of £40 each.

[We have only given an outline of the above case, as the conflicting nature of the evidence would render it an act of injustice to enter into details. We may remark that there seems to have been a bad feeling prevailing on board between the Surgeon Superintendent and the defendant, and the girls, who appear to have been selected chiefly from two celebrated Irish Unions, have taken part with either one side or the other—"Ballinasloe" in favour of the Captain, "Loughrea" in favour of the Mate. The gross ignorance of these females increases the complexity of the case. Out of thirteen or fourteen examined as witnesses, not one could recollect the day of the month, or the name of the month in which the offence was committed. There are three similar charges against Taylor, to come on to morrow, and informations for violent assaults have also been taken against the Surgeon Superintendent.]

METEOROLOGY.

Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 13TH TO 19TH FEBRUARY, 1849.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 9½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 3½ P.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 3½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 3½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	9½ A.M. AT SEA.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN GAUGE.	WINDS.
Tuesday, 13	19	29·888	29·810	29·807	29·806	71	75	70	68	70	72	69	68	66	73	61	....	Calm, S.E., E.S.E.
Wednesday, 14	20	29·800	29·861	29·804	29·807	67	69	67	67	63	68	63	63	64	68	60	0·19	S.W. by W., W.S.W., S., S. by E., S.E.
Thursday, 15	☽ 2·6 P.M.	29·803	29·803	29·701	29·802	67	68	68	67	66	72	66	66	64	73	64	....	S. ½ E., S.E., N.E.
Friday, 16	22	29·818	29·820	29·816	29·810	73	71	70	71	68	74	69	68	67	74	61	....	Calm, N.E., N.N.E.
Saturday, 17	23	29·800	29·777	29·784	29·702	70	74	72	72	69	76	71	71	70	76	63	....	Calm, N.E., N.E. by N., N. by E., N.
Sunday, 18	24	29·770	29·761	29·754	29·740	70	73	73	72	71	73	71	70	71	73	60	....	S.W., Calm, S.E. by E., N.E.
Monday, 19	25	29·747	29·730	29·735	29·732	72	75	74	73	73	70	73	73	70	70	66	0·055	(S.S.E., Calm), N.E.; N., N.W.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 13.—Morning calm, with a hot hazy atmosphere till about nine o'clock. At noon gentle breezes sprang up from south-east, which lasted for a few hours; clear blue sky middle and latter parts. Night nearly calm [illegible] starry sky [illegible]

Wednesday, 14.—Light south-westerly airs and calms during the forenoon; between six and seven, nimbous clouds gathered over from southward and eastward, and soft reviving showers fell at times A.M. At noon, wind southed, and blew pretty strong in gusts the rest of the day, with spittings of rain and a general dirty aspect in the sky.

Thursday, 15.—Light airs and breezes all day; southerly and overcast early part; veered south-east, and ultimately north-east; clear dry weather.

Friday, 16.—Morning calm, then gentle north easterly breeze through the day. Atmosphere dry and without any clouds.

Saturday, 17.—Calm, with a dense hazy atmosphere, close and hot all fore and middle parts. After three o'clock north-east breezes set in, which rose to strong breezes latter part; about four o'clock dark electric clouds bore over from northward, and some distant thunder and lightning between eight and nine o'clock: no rain. Latter part of night moderate south-west wind.

Sunday, 18.—Hazy cloudy morning, and nearly calm from about nine o'clock all the forenoon and middle parts; with a heavy muggy atmosphere and sultry all day, which was tempered by some gentle breezes from the north east for a few hours P.M. Afterwards again become very damp and muggy, and so remained through the night.

Monday, 19.—Calm, sultry, close, and foggy all the forenoon and middle part; afternoon, light northerly wind, generally gloomy, and between three and four o'clock some slight rain fell. Light airs and calms till about half-past ten, at which time set in to blow very hard and quite warm from the north-westward, which increased, and from after eleven blew heavy in squalls from west-and-by-north till about two o'clock, with slight rain and some distant lightning and thunder.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Books, Mirrors, Steel Pens.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Kangaroo Skins; at 12 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beer, Teal Sugar.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clarence Carriage, Saddlery, damaged; also Ironmongery, Hardware.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Shawls, Bird Cages.

Australian Club.—The Annual General Meeting of the Australian Club will be held at twelve o'clock this day, in accordance with the standing rules, for the following purposes:—Electing Members of Committee in place of those who retire; receiving a report and abstract of accounts of the past year; electing Auditors, and despatching other general business.

Writ of Election.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that a writ has been issued for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council, for the electoral district of the county of Cumberland, during the continuance of the present Council, in the room of Nelson Simmons Lawson, Esq., deceased, and that the following arrangement has been made for the said election:—Chief polling place or place of nomination, Parramatta; date of writ, February 20; date of nomination, March 21; polling day, March 28; return of writ, April 2, 1849.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

The German Immigrants.—The arrival of the Godeffery, from Hamburgh, brings us in the shape of 168 German Immigrants, the first instalment of the highly serviceable importations, which the indefatigable labours of Mr. Westgarth have secured *for* this province. The present draft of foreigners, unlike those of their countrymen settled in South Australia, do not form a land locating Association, but consist of able-bodied men, with their families, willing to enter into independent engagements as agricultural workmen, vine-dressers, &c., and are therefore, perhaps, the more generally useful to the colony. While we take upon ourselves to congratulate them upon their arrival in a land of plenty and peace, upon behalf of the whole community, we still trust that every individual colonist will not be the less backward in affording these interesting strangers every degree of advice and assistance in his power.—*Melbourne Herald.*

Police Office.—The magistrates on the roster yesterday were Messrs. Henderson and Josephson; the former was absent, whilst Mr. Holden attended in the place of the latter. The other magistrates present were Mr. Miles, Captain Innes, and Mr. Hill, and through the presence of the latter the disposal of the business of the day was much expedited—as it enabled two Courts being opened. Messrs. Holden and Lanach are the magistrates for to-day.

Attempt at Burglary.—An attempt was made by three men, between the hours of four and five o'clock yesterday morning, to enter the premises of Mr. Covery, grocer, of York-street, by removing the shop shutters, and had succeeded in taking down three of them, when a person who resided immediately opposite observed them and gave an alarm. The burglars immediately ran off, and succeeded in making good their escape before the arrival of the police.

Street Outrage and Robbery.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night, as a person of the name of Earles, residing at Lane Cove, was proceeding along Clarence-street, he was suddenly set on by three men, who, having knocked him down and robbed him of £3 10s. in notes and silver, and two orders, made off. The men can be recognised by Earles, as in the forepart of the evening he had been drinking with them.

Absenting from Hired Service.—Two parties were yesterday adjudged by the Police Bench to fourteen days' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period to return to service, at the instance of their respective employers, for absenting themselves from their hired service. Both cases were very flagrant ones.

News for Police Office Litigants.—During the proceedings before the Police Court yesterday on a case being called on, and the complainant not having arrived, Mr. Holden, who was the magistrate presiding, directed it to be discharged from the list. It was then half an hour after the time at which the complainant ought to have been present. He (Mr. H.) felt it incumbent on him as a magistrate to be punctual in the discharge of his duty, and those who had business before the Court ought to be equally so. Subsequently, it being found that two cases on the free list could not be proceeded with as the prosecuting constables were not in attendance, and it appeared there was no cause existing for their absence, Mr. Holden directed their being reported to the Superintendent.

Produce Sale.—At Mr. Fawcett's produce sale yesterday, 24 bales wool fetched 7¾d., and 10 bales clippings, &c., 2½d. to 6d. per lb.; 600 sheepskins at the same sale went off at from 3½d. to 3¼d. per lb.

The Dog Act.—Three parties were yesterday fined 10s. and 5s. costs, for keeping unregistered dogs. A fourth information was prosecuted by the Chief Inspector, against a person of the name of Cornell, as proprietor of a dog, which "did rush at, and attack a female of the name of Bates, whereby the safety of her life and limbs were endangered." The female, it appeared, was so severely bitten on the legs by the animal, that she was in consequence under medical treatment for a period of eleven days. For the defence, *inter alia*, a technical objection was taken to the information, that the place where the offence occurred, (one of the lanes off Sussex-street, leading to Kent-street), was not a street within the meaning of the act, not having been duly measured out, and officially gazetted as such. The Bench refused entertaining the objection, looking only to the merits of the case, and as the witnesses called did not in the least disprove the female's evidence, a fine of 40s. and 5s. cost was imposed.

The Vagrant Act.—The useful provisions of this Act were yesterday very beneficially put in force by two well known night prowlers about the market and other wharves, named Delany and Cove, having, in consequence of being at an early hour of the morning found at the first locality, and unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves, being sent to gaol for three months. A male and female for other offences [illegible] the streets were also subjected to a month's imprisonment.

Electoral Lists.—The following
pears in yesterday's *Government*
"His Excellency the Governor desires
the attention of the several Returning
Benches of Magistrates, Assessors,
persons who have any duty imposed
under the provisions of the Electoral
the necessity for preparing the lists
for the several elective districts of the
between the 10th day of March and
April next, and also to the subsequent
ings required to be taken under the
of that Act."

Obstructionists.—Mr. Farrel, a
chant, in George street, was yesterday
&c., and a like amount of costs, for a
the City Police Act, in allowing
placed opposite his premises,
the foot-path. There was a case of
nature against Mr. Pickering, the
of Pitt-street, at the instance
Inspector of Nuisances, for obstructing
footway by sundry articles of
The case for the prosecution had been
on a previous day, when there was
until yesterday, in order to enable the
dant to bring forward evidence to
charge. After one witness had been
Mr. Miles stated the testimony on
the prosecution and defence was so
tory, that the case must be dismissed.

The Corporation and Nuisances.—
son of the name of Porter appeared before
Police Court yesterday, to answer a
preferred by Mr. Inspector Stubbs,
of the City Police Act, in casting a dead
a plot of vacant ground situate between
and Cubb's lanes, off Gloucester-street,
defendant having pleaded not guilty,
Stubbs stated he had seen the nuisance
plained of, but was unaware to say whether
defendant had cast the dog on the
His attention was drawn to the nuisance
formation of its existence being given
Town Hall, and a party had told him that
defendant was the person who was guilty
the offence. A witness of the name
Casey was then called, but
did not attend on his
Mr. Redman, who appeared for the City
licitor, had the service proved, with a
ulterior proceedings being taken,
attendance of evidence, and consequent
of the ends of justice, too frequently
in cases of this nature. A person named
however, proved that the defendant
mitted to him the casting the dead dog
locality referred to, and added that
was employed with others building
spot, and so great was the stench that
that he and his fellow-workmen were
to leave off work, and although a
made of it, no steps were taken for its
ment; and finally he (the witness) had
the animal himself. A witness named
called for the defence, stated that a
run over the hind quarters of the dog
then managed to drag itself to Porter's
where it died. A report was then made
police, which was thence transmitted
Town Hall, but nothing was done.
not stating in so many words
defendant had thrown the dog
was found, Ford said he subsequently
saw it there. Mr. Miles said, as it
that the defendant had reported the
stance of a dead dog lying before
door, no blame rested on him, but
side elsewhere. It was not to be
that a person was to subject himself
nuisance of an animal lying in a state of
tridity before his door without
when it was not done by those by
ought to have been. Under these
stances the case was dismissed.
conclusion of the case, Mr. Miles
some length on the many nuisances
in Sydney by the casting of dead
the streets. Mr. Stubbs replied, that
difficulty prevailed in prosecuting
the Act required that they should be
committing the offence. Mr. Miles
instructions to the police that every
should be at once reported to the
whom the constables were in every
work with, and keep a sharp look out
tect offenders. In the course of the
Ford's evidence, he stated that at the
space off Gloucester-street, scarcely a
elapsed but that dead dogs, cats, and
were cast there.

A Publican Outwitting H
publican named Roberts, residing in
street, was summoned before the Police
yesterday, for after-hours' selling.
fendant did not attend, but on the case
gone into, it appeared that between
two o'clock on the morning of the date
the information, the attention of the police
attracted by hearing a very unseemly
that hour of the night, at the defendant's
Admission was gained, and a large
persons found drinking. The
claimed them as lodgers, and was very
showing them to different apartments
their bedrooms for the night. The police
left, but within half-an-hour afterwards
lodgers were let out of the house, and
them complained to the police of the
deception towards them; as, after
on the arrival of the police that if
stop for the night, and thus become
would find them beds. It seemed
did not afford that accommodation.
40s., and 5s. costs, was imposed; and
tions given by Mr. Miles that the case
ported to the Magistrates at the Annual
censing Sessions.

Tolls and Ferries.—The following
of the sale of the dues arising from the
mentioned Toll Gates, Ferries, and
Wharves for the year 1849, appears in
days's *Government Gazette*: Toll Gates
nondale Bridge, to Michael Doyle, for
Beckett's Bridge, to Charles Ober, for
Lansdowne Bridge, to John Lackey, for
Broken Back Bridge, to Joseph Huff, for
Howe's Bridge, to Michael Sheils, for
Pitt Row, to John Ellison, for £60;
Seventeen Mile Hollow Stockade, to
Ellison, for £376; Broughton's
Charles Ober, for £360; Carne's Hill,
O'Beirne, for £430; Near Denham
Charles Ober, for £170.—Ferries—
Point, to Charles Hickson, for £36;
Francis Prisley, for £795; Wiseman's
Edward Walmsley, for £30; Brisbane
Henry Chambers, for £150; Kangaroo Point
Robert Edmund Dix, for £15; Black
Point, to Robert Byers, for £46.—Wharves
Circular Quay, to William Stuart
£900; Old Queen's Wharf, to John
marra, for £150.

Sales at the Mart of Mr. Lyons.—
general are reminded that Mr. Samuel Lyons
day, at his Mart, precisely at eleven o'clock,
Carriage and Saddlery, damaged, on
and an assortment of other goods out of the
&c. for particulars of which see advertisements
columns. These goods being expressly
this colony deserve the attention of all buyers
municated.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIO

(From our Correspondent.)

GUNDAGAI.

February 10.—In our last communication
endeavoured to show, under two heads,
public pounds and the impounding
were beneficial to the stockholders by
limits of location, and we now
subject.

In the third place then, those
piers of stations who are inconveniently
injured by the presence of "stray cattle"
subject to another annoyance more
arising therefrom, which frequently
loss to them individually; and is
an extensive system of cattle-stealing
to the intrusion of neighbouring stock
persons of suspicious character upon the
runs of the squatter, ostensibly in
stock of their own or employers; but
upon a trip of discovery for
the offspring of the "strays" alluded
pick up stock whose owners are not
the district. Now it must be
squatters having no property in the
above-named, could exercise no
preventing any person from removing
any time, were it not for the
gulations, which empowers justices
summarily such persons as
tion is convicted of trespassing
ner alluded to upon the runs
settler, or removing any stock
permission. Thus the protection
to the proprietors for
the owners of the stray
imposing upon the proprietor

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very stock are depasturing, and induce by false representations to accord his consent to their removal, the application, by the means of identification, is at the same time a clue by which the thief may be traced up whenever the owner of the removed cattle is ascertained.

Fourthly. It is the custom of settlers to reserve a station, or a portion thereof, occasionally for special purposes, such as lambing down ewes, fattening wethers, or weaning calves. A reservation of this kind is an oasis in our ordinarily fine country, and is looked upon by the speculator to Melbourne or Adelaide, and his couple of thousand head of cattle, or ten thousand sheep, with vulture-like rapacity; and before the impounding regulations were enforced by the Benches beyond the boundaries, these intruders would not be removed so long as a green thing was visible. We have known expeditions of the kind instanced to remain *nolens volens* for three weeks or a month, upon a choice portion of a squatter's run, to his most serious loss. Speculators, however, have a holy horror of paying for feed, and accordingly venerate the 8 Wm. IV., No. 3.

Fifthly. In a country like this, where is neither hedge nor ditch, palisade or fence, to prevent the intrusion of cattle upon neighbouring runs, those breeders of stock who have been at great expense in obtaining pure blood for their herds, are subject to much loss by deterioration of their cattle and horses from the circumstance of careless breeders allowing a number of worthless mongrel animals to roam up and down in the land, propagating their kind, and an evil and abhorrence at the same time. The Impounding Act provides a remedy for this, which is likely to effect a good purpose, for from sheer dread of oft-repeated fines, many a man who would as soon breed a calf from a bunyip as a Durham cow, so it yielded milk and was a beast, is driven to obtain bulls, &c., as good as his neighbour's.

We are accordingly of opinion, that at least beyond the limits, the Impounding Act is of the greatest benefit to the community, in protecting the stockholder, and, as a powerful means, if rigorously applied, of preventing wholesale cattle-stealing. It is open to abuse we have seen, and shall refer thereto in our next.

A remarkable case of recovery from the bite of one of our most venomous serpents occurred here just after the date of my last communication. One of the residents of the village, followed by his dog (a powerful bull-terrier) while walking on the borders of a creek not many rods from the township, disturbed a large snake of the brown kind, with leaden-coloured belly. The dog immediately seized the reptile, and a conflict ensued, during which the snake bit the dog repeatedly, under his master's observation, and [illegible]. In a few minutes the dog appeared paralysed, stretched itself upon the ground, and a spasmodic action convulsed it generally; the master of the animal proceeded home for assistance, but on his return the dog was not "homeward bound," having evidently been in the water since his owner left him; he appeared dejected and languid; his tail and ears drooped, and there was an absence of all expression in his usually spirited and lively manner. The snake was then dislodged from his hole and killed; he measured over six feet, and was a powerful reptile. The dog was bitten about ten in the forenoon of an exceedingly hot day. After reaching home he refused his food, became lethargic, and was evidently under the influence of the poison, which was apparently increasing its effect. About three o'clock vomiting ensued, and sanguineous matter was discharged from the stomach in large quantities, and the animal grew worse. About eight o'clock we went to see the dog, he was then in a perfectly lethargic state, and spasmodic action pervaded the system; the hair of the body was set up along the spine, as when fear or anger actuates a dog; there was an involuntary discharge of frothy saliva mingled with the bloody matter described above; the [illegible] twitched convulsively, the eyes were full, and appeared vacant, and discharged water profusely; the extremities were perfectly cold, so was the tongue and roof of the mouth. At this time the dog was placed on his owner's floor; he evinced recognition of his master by slightly wagging its tail when spoken to, but nothing could rouse him from his lethargy. On being taken up feebly and placed on his legs, he walked a few yards, and stretched himself upon the ground, where the symptoms above described recurred. He was left to his end, which, in the opinion, was now near, but to the astonishment of every one, morning dawned upon him a living dog, and better; as the day advanced he took food, and before night was well as ever, to all appearance. We are disposed to think this a case in support of "hydropathy." You may rely on the accuracy of the statement here made in every particular. We have known a greyhound to recover in a similar way from a bite of the same description of snake, but the animal after being bitten retired to the river, and immersed itself repeatedly during a period of ten hours, all the symptoms of lethargy, vomiting, &c., were present in this case.

A portion of the machinery for the steam mill is now on the road from Sydney, and the boilers have arrived. This looks like earnest, and we trust soon to have the pleasure of informing the public that Mr. Pood has "thrown open the doors" of his mill. The bricks are nearly all made, and sawn stuff [illegible].

Races are on the *tapis* just now. Some one hundred and twenty pounds have been subscribed or promised, and the prizes are likely to be of value. Stewards, Judge, Secretary, &c., have been appointed, and the races fixed for the 1st and 2nd of May next. Particulars will appear in our advertising columns. Some attempt has been made to exclude certain horses from competition on the Gundagai course. This is wrong, and no such step was ever adopted on any course or by any meeting, without every [illegible] injuring the cause. It is a narrow-minded policy, and as Jack Brag says—"A sort of kill joy principle." We trust the attempt will be disallowed, and also that as the purses are likely to be good, the rules of the Jockey Club will be strictly enforced. Races beyond the boundaries, however, are for the most part low, farcical affairs, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

The proposed alteration in the running of the mail, alluded to in my last, has not yet been carried into effect, and probably will not.

The weather is very dry and sultry, but the hours of sunshine are generally followed by cold nights, during which renovating dews fall and south-east prevail, springing up daily a little after dusk, and blowing until about 9 A.M. of the following day. Bush fires are very prevalent, but not so much so as might have been expected from the abundance of grass. We want a little rain very badly, to enable the agriculturist to commence operations.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA PARTITION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In a letter which appeared in your columns of this day, signed "James Martin," there are several mis-statements, which I feel called upon as a proprietor of the late Bank of Australia, and as such in some measure responsible for the partition, to contradict through the same channel as they are promulgated.

It is thus stated:—"On that occasion the division of the late Bank partition prospectus was published containing about two hundred prizes." Mr. [illegible] the most valuable lots" [illegible] considerably upwards of 400 lots. [illegible] and more important falsehood is [illegible]—"Neither the number of" the [illegible] catalogue of the lots was published a day or two before the drawing. [illegible] prospectus contains in the very [illegible] in large type these words:—[illegible] of 11,318 lots, by the [illegible] tickets, &c., and after valuing [illegible] the remaining properties [illegible] the remaining 10,300 lots are [illegible] [illegible]

might be able to calculate that these remaining properties were put into the scheme at less than £6000, or considerably under 10s. each ticket.

If to this he will add the fact that a very great number of these 10,300 lots were worth sums varying from £5 to £100, he will find that the Hastings and Fitzroy tickets were in fact valued in Mr. Lyons's prospectus at no more than their real value.

Mr. Martin is very welcome to find fault, as many more honest men have done, with the unequal division of the properties; but when he comes to state, as he does, that the properties in the opinion of most people (including several of the Bank directors themselves) were not worth more than £10,000, he only exhibits his ignorance or his mendacity.

There are two modes by which the properties divided by the bank may be valued; the one at the price which they might be sacrificed at if forced in the mass into the market at auction; the other at what they are really worth in the hands of the community, divided as they have been: and the writer of this happens to know, that the drawers of several of the large lots in the late partition, have refused to sell their lots at very large advances even on the valuations in Mr. Lyons's prospectus, although those valuations gave upwards of 50 per cent. above the rate at which the tickets were sold by the proprietors.

A SHAREHOLDER.

February 19.

MR. WENTWORTH'S LAST.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As the law does not admit of persons holding real property as Co. tenants conveyancing their interests therein, the one to the other, there is some show of reason why "Equitable Partitions of Property by lot" should be recognised as legal, which, when confined to the Co. tenants themselves, perhaps may not (in the present state of the law) be very objectionable; but it strikes me, that directly the partition is thrown open to persons aliens to the Co., for the purpose of raising money, it ceases to be an equitable partition of property, in any sense of that term, and least of all in that to which the law intended it to apply; but, on the contrary, an equitable partition of the *proceeds* thereof, and *de facto* an absolute lottery. I take it to be impossible to evade this plain common sense meaning of the Act, which it seems has entirely escaped Mr. Martin, when in his flippant manner of disposing of the question, he declares he has shown its legality; and consequently, presuming the Lottery Act to be in force in this colony, the very exception which relates to equitable partitions of property amongst Co. proprietors, and upon which Mr. Wentworth and his committee so much rely, will not (as I read the clause) shield the abettors of his scheme from the penalties provided for by those Acts.

Q. E. D.

February 19.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Friend James should eschew the pen, he signally fails whenever he tempts the responsibilities of a public writer. It is admitted *nem. con.* that Mr. Wentworth has displayed zeal and ability on many occasions in the Legislative Council, and on none more than when he introduced and supported the measures you have animadverted upon: the existing Contracts—upsetting Interest Bill—the Phonbrieffe scheme—and the Revival of Transportation question. But Mr. Martin has lost sight of the fact, that the interests of Mr. Wentworth, as an individual, ran exactly counter to those of the community as a whole; that while these measures would have had an immense effect in relieving him (Mr. W.) from the difficulties which he laboured under; they, inasmuch as they were based upon fallacious, (and, as regards the Interest Bill, dishonest) foundations, would have had a ruinous effect upon the future interests of the colony at large. I am as much averse to usurious interest as any man, but I would rather sink under the weight of this great evil, having once deliberately incurred the responsibilities of it under my hand and seal, than use any influence it might possess, were it only my single vote, to shuffle it from off my shoulders. Mr. Martin's "instance," 12 Car. II., c. 13, is utterly valueless, unless he is prepared to prove that Lord Hale was a member of a very small community, that his Lordship was a very large, if not the very largest mortgager in that very small community, and that his Lordship was therefore a very great, if not the very greatest private and personal gainer by the passing of that Bill. Let Mr. Martin prove this, and he will strip from the time-honoured shoulders of Lord Hale, the pure and spotless mantle which has so long graced them. If he cannot prove it, the morality of Mr. Wentworth's measure stands just where it did. There are very many who admire the brilliancy of Mr. Wentworth's talents, but cannot shut their eyes to the fact that when they have shone brightest they have been lighted up by an unholy fire. They who are not afraid to look the truth in the face, are well aware that a large body of the old hands, some of them possessing the influence which money confers in this colony more than any other part of the world, and connected with the "co-proprietors," suffer their interest to warp the judgment, I had almost said their sense of honesty and morality; but the educated, the thinking, the upright portion of the community, almost to a man, whatever they may think of Mr. Wentworth as a man of talent, or of the expediency of his schemes, applaud to the echo, the stand you have taken, *upon public grounds*, against the debasing and demoralizing tendency of this the latest of his struggles to improve the aspect of his private fortunes.

HONESTAS.

Parramatta, February 19.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1849.

IMPOUNDINGS.

BLACK CREEK.—From Rothbury, February 10: Red and white steer, RC near rump, diamond near shoulder; black steer, like GI off rump. Red bullock, HF off rump. Red bullock, HF off rump. Strawberry bullock, like c off rump, like J near rump. Strawberry bullock CT off rump. White bullock, CT off rump. Red and white bullock {JIC / JTW} off rump. White bullock, TT near rump, JTW off rump. Brindle cow, RC off ribs, R off rump. Black poley steer, WH off thigh. Red and white poley cow, SW or SH off rump. Brindle poley cow, MM off rump, P off shoulder; damages 6d. per head. From R. B. Dawson's paddock: Red and white cow, has a red and white heifer calf, EB off rump, ear marks. Brown bullock, RL off ribs, RL off rump, ear marks. Strawberry poley bullock, RL off ribs, RL off rump, ear marks. Brindle and white steer, has a brindle bull calf, WS near shoulder. Brown and white heifer, HL conjoined off rump, C off ribs, B off neck and shoulder. Blue bullock, like ML near rump; damages 2s. each. From Lochinvar: Brindle bullock, TJ near shoulder, the indistinct brand off ribs. Strawberry cow, has a red heifer calf, no brand, 2 years old; damages 1s. each. From R. B. Dawson's paddock: Bay mare, HT under near saddle, JI off thigh, SC near shoulder. Bay mare, TH on neck near side. Black mare, TH on neck near side. If not released in twenty-four days they will be sold. T. RADBURN. 11s. 3d.

RAYMOND.—February 13: Brown and white cow, L in circle off rump. Red bullock, R4 off rump, JL off thigh, piece cut near ear. White steer, red spots, WH or H off ribs. White steer, red spots, JH off ribs. Brindle and white small horn bullock, WL near rump, CK near ribs, near ear slit. Brown and white bullock, PC off rump and ribs, E thigh, JL near ribs. White poley bullock, red spots, AB off rump and ribs, 3 or 5 on thigh. White poley bullock, red spots, C near shoulder and ribs, both ears cut. Red bullock, BF over F off ribs, E thigh, IsT near rump, JL near ribs. Brown and white steer, JHH off rump. Red and white small horn steer, JP conjoined and C off rump, B off shoulder. Red and white stag, apparently JO over T off rump, B off shoulder. Red and white steer, JHP off rump, piece out off ear. Yellow and white poley cow, C near rump. Strawberry cow, like 3F near ribs, near ear slit, with young calf, no brand. Strawberry cow, like 3F near rump, with young calf, no brand. Yellow cow, W near rump, HF conjoined near ribs. Red and white cow, WTU off rump, off ear slit. Brindle cow, JL off ribs, TR near rump, C or O near ribs, young calf; damages 6d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 18th March. E. YEO. 15s. 6d.

SCONE.—From Carrandooly, for trespass. February 14: Red heifer, branded W ribs, and D shoulder milking side. Black sided heifer, white back, belly, tail, and face, illegible brand ribs milking side. Red strawberry cow, branded CO rump, illegible brand ribs milking side, a red male calf by her side, unbranded. Yellow cow, branded JW rump milking side. Red sided cow, white on back and belly, branded CPO rump, illegible brand shoulder milking side. Brindle cow, white on back, belly, and head, branded ST rump milking side, a bull calf by her side, unbranded. Brindle and white poley cow, branded M with PS over near rump. White heifer, both ears [illegible], branded OT rump TO sideways shoulder milking side. Red poley, branded rump, JS flank and thigh [illegible] the off side. Yellow cow, finished to grey, branded W JB rump milking side, a yellow strawberry bull calf by her side, [illegible]. Brindle heifer, branded WF, [illegible]. Red cow, off horn down, branded OM near rump, CM off shoulder; damages 3d. [illegible]. The above [illegible]

days of the date impounded, will be sold.—J. DWYER. 10s.

WAGGA WAGGA.—From the Little Billy Bong and Ganibee, February 2: Dark bay mare, unbranded, bob tail, two hind feet white, three years old, 14 hands high. Dark brown horse, approaching to black, T with ~ over near shoulder, hind feet white, collar and saddle marked, short tail, seven years old, 15 hands high. Dark bay horse, TF conjoined off shoulder, switch tail, star on the forehead, near hind fetlock white, a small white spot on off hind foot, nearly thorough bred, four years old, 15 hands and 1 inch high; damages 5s. each. If the above horses are not released within twenty-four days after notice they will be sold. E. H. SEMPSON. 11s. 3d.

BOGO BINO.—From the estate of A. Huffington, Esq. February 5: Red bullock, cocked horns, branded JN off rump, seven years old. Blue cow, cocked horns, white rump, branded like MH conjoined off rump, about five years old. If not claimed to be sold on the 6th March. D. MOLONEY. 5s.

TARALGA.—From Bunaby, by J. Hillas, Esq. February 17: Chesnut gelding, blaze down the face, TD off shoulder, off hind foot white, three years old, fifteen hands high. Dark brown mare, blotch brands over WS near shoulder, aged, fourteen and a half hands high. Brown horse foal, indescribable brands near shoulder, GB or CB off shoulder, one year old. Bay filly, branded like C&H sideways near shoulder, rising two years old. From Richland's, for trespass: Red and white yearling steer, TF ribs, TF rump. Red and white yearling heifer, like LBL or ML off ribs, damages 2d. each. If the above cattle are not released within twenty four days they will be sold. T. DOBSON. 11s. 3d.

PENRITH.—February 13: Bay horse, small star in forehead, black points, switch tail, saddle marks, grey hairs on both sides of the belly, branded on near shoulder T, on off shoulder I with D under, aged, 14 hands high. If the above horse is not released he will be sold on the 16th March. W. ADAMS. 3s. 6d.

MANILLA.—From Shelley's Flat, by H. Knight. February 14: Brindle and white bullock, WS off rump. Strawberry spotted bullock, WD with D under off rump. Red sided poley bullock, KB or KT off rump. Brindle bullock, PK rump and ribs off side. Yellow bullock, hat on ribs, IB over W rump and side; damages, 7s. 6d. each. From Glenrock: Yellow bullock, WH off ribs; damages, 1s. The whole of these cattle are workers. If not released before the 5th March they will be sold. J. FERGUSSON. 18s. 3d.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

ON Friday, November the 3rd, the Dublin correspondent of the *Evening Mail* wrote as follows respecting the State Trials:—"Contrary to general expectation, Mr. Richard Dalton Williams, joint proprietor of the *Tribune*, came yesterday to the resolution of 'putting himself upon his country,' thus preferring the chance of a safe deliverance to the uncertainty of a very lenient sentence, in the event of his taking a contrary course, and at once, without hazard to his reputation, manfully pleading guilty to the charge of felonious writing."

On Saturday, the following communication was posted by the same party:—"The trial of Mr. Dalton Williams concluded after post hour last evening, the result being a verdict of 'acquittal,' as the jury could not be persuaded to convict on any but the third count, that is, guilty only so far as being the publisher of the newspaper, without intent to depose or levy war, &c. Mr. Williams was then discharged from custody. Mr. Kevin O'Doherty, his less fortunate partner, was sentenced to be transported for ten years; and, after an unsuccessful application that an order should be made by the Court to release Mr. Duffy by proclamation, (no bill having been filed against him for two sessions) the commission was adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th December."

This correspondent appends the following pregnant but distressing note:—"Our winter prospects are not improving. Treason and insurrection are crushed, but assassination and plunder, quite as a matter of course, follow upon the cessation of political agitation."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE death of the Right Rev. Dr. Mant, Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, says the correspondent of the *Times*, was announced in my letter of Saturday afternoon. Already several names are mentioned of persons likely to obtain the vacant bishopric. There is a rumour that it will be offered to the Rev. Dr. Sadleir, Provost of Trinity College, who, it has been mentioned, declined the see of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, conferred a few months since on the Rev. Dr. Wilson, late Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

The Lords Justices held a meeting of the Privy Council last Saturday, when leave was granted to take bail for the appearance of the following political prisoners, who are confined in Dublin and elsewhere, for treasonable practices, viz.:—Eugene O'Reilly, James M'Kenna, John De Courcey Young, John Russell, James Russell, Patrick Corvan, James O'Donnell, Lourence Gahaghan, Patrick Conway, George Whelan, Nicholas Nagle, Michael Duberty, Robert Cave, Richard Dalton, Edward Egan, John Hickey, Patrick Dubne, Thomas Hannessy, Anthony O'Ryan, Thomas Parker O'Flannagan, and Robert Lambkin. On Saturday morning an order was received at the county gaol (Limerick) for the discharge of Mr. Richard Dalton, of Tipperary, one of the political offenders, on finding bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. An order is also expected to admit to bail Mr. Thomas M'Namara, solicitor, of Rathkeale, and Mr. William Hartnett, of Newcastle. The other political offenders remaining in custody are Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, of Rathkeale, grocer; and Michael O'Neil, stonemason.

It is rumoured that the writ of error will be brought in Doherty's case, on the ground that the prisoner, previous to judgment being pronounced on him, was not called upon to state whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced. It certainly is the usual course to put this question to the prisoner previous to judgment; it was done in Mitchel's case, in Martin's case, and in all the cases in Clonmel; but it was only when judgment was pronounced, and then only on applying for leave, that Mr. Doherty was afforded an opportunity of addressing the court. It is alleged that on this objection the trial can be rendered a nullity; but the prisoner, in that event, would be re-tried.

Yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Smyley, the Court of Queen's Bench appointed Thursday next for the argument on the writ of error granted to Mr. John Martin, late proprietor of the *Felon* newspaper, a prisoner in Newgate, under sentence of transportation. The point for discussion is, that several burgesses of the city of Dublin were on the jury that convicted him of felony under the late act; and inasmuch as the law provides that the goods of felons shall be forfeited to the corporation, the burgesses or rate-payers have an interest in finding verdicts against persons convicted of felony, and therefore he was not tried by an unprejudiced jury. The professional friends of Mr. Martin say, that if the Court shall confirm the judgment, he will appeal to the House of Lords.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT; SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF VIENNA; RIOTS AT BERLIN; FRANCE, TURKEY, &c.

VIENNA.—The intelligence from Vienna was of the highest interest. It appears from the German papers, and even from official documents, that the city had unconditionally surrendered on the 30th of October last. The attack lasted from the 28th to the evening of the 29th, when a truce was agreed upon, which extended to the following day at noon. Then the Hungarians, who had crossed the frontier, made an attack on the Imperial troops, in which they were assisted by a *sortie* of the Viennese, but they were completely defeated. Notwithstanding the capitulation of Vienna, which fact does not seem to admit of any doubt, the latest advices that had reached London assert that Windischgratz had advanced as far as the Stephens-Platz, that the Viennese had recommenced the combat, that Kossuth had arrived in the Hungarian camp, and that the city had been bombarded once more on the 31st. These statements, however, were vague and confused.

The following particulars relative to the events of the 28th and 29th of October are abstracted from the *Mail*:—

On the morning of the 29th, a deputation of the Communal Council repaired to the head-quarters in order to induce the General-in-Chief to desist from his resolution of putting the city in a state of siege even after its capitulation. The Prince, however, refused to comply with the proposal, and demanded unconditional submission. He nevertheless promised that he would not fire any more on the city throughout the whole of that day, in order that the inhabitants might have time for reflection. At half-past two in the afternoon, the Viennese again opened their fire in several quarters, but this demonstration soon ceased.

On the evening of the 29th, the Communal Council assembled in consequence of the Prince's reply, and called to its deliberations the Commander-in-Chief and all the other officers of the National Guard, in order to deliberate whether the city could be any longer defended, and whether it would be advisable to continue the resistance.

M. Messenhauser declared that he was quite ready to continue the defence, if the Communal Council would command him to do so; but that the position of the Imperial troops was such as to give the city no possible chance of an effectual resistance.

The Council then proceeded to vote, and the resolution to submit immediately was carried by a majority of two-thirds of the votes. On the same evening a deputation repaired to the Prince to inform him of their unconditional submission, and the proclamation above quoted was immediately posted about the streets. The deputation was to entreat the Prince to command the Imperial troops to lend a strong hand to the Communal authorities to effect the disarmament of the city. In consequence of this declaration hostilities ceased, and on the 30th the troops occupied the glacis without encountering any resistance. On the same day the inhabitants of the suburbs had already for the most part laid down their arms. As early as the 29th, 27 companies of the National Guard, in the suburb of Wieden, were said to have deposited their arms. It was also stated that the National Guards in the city repelled the attacks made by the workmen on the Imperial Palace, and that General Bem had been carried wounded to the Hotel de Londres.

BERLIN.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Mail*, under date 2nd November, describes the revolutionizing effect which the foregoing intelligence respecting Vienna had upon the citizens of the Prussian capital, "the intelligence of the bombardment of Vienna has caused the utmost excitement in this city. Since the arrival of that intelligence, the state of the public mind here has been such as to occasion the most serious apprehensions. The very next day after the news of the commencement of the bombardment reached here, the excitement had become such, that though disturbances have occurred already, it is a matter of surprise that more serious events have not yet taken place. A great demonstration for the purpose of requiring the National Assembly to decree that the Prussian Government should without delay take all measures to save the population of Vienna from the invasion of the Austrian troops under Prince Windischgratz, had been made already in the morning of the day before yesterday. The Democratic Club, conjointly with other democratic societies here, had arranged a procession, principally consisting of the members of those societies, and workmen, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the National Assembly to the above effect. A deputation, by which this petition was to be delivered, was sent to the National Assembly. The reply given was, that the petition would be deliberated at an extra sitting, to be held on the evening of that day. Until then, therefore, matters remained in suspense, though the excitement was increasing every hour. When the sitting was opened in the evening, the hall of the National Assembly was surrounded by thousands, who seemed determined that they would now for once not give way to the National Assembly, let it decree whatever it would. Some inflammatory speeches having been made, the building of the National Assembly was formerly besieged by the crowd, and all its entrances closed, so as to prevent the escape of any member who might feel disposed to speak or vote against those out of doors. Torches having been procured, the hall was lit outside, and a red flag planted at its principal entrance. Meanwhile, and as it would seem, urged by this threatening state of things, a resolution was passed in the National Assembly requiring the Central Government at Frankfort to adopt measures for the purpose of offering protection to Vienna from the invasion of the Austrian troops. This resolution was carried principally because it appeared to be the only means of preventing serious occurrences and preserving peace. The announcement of the result of the deliberation nevertheless produced little satisfaction among the assembled crowd. The Burgher Guard having been ordered out, however, the members of the National Assembly succeeded in effecting their escape, though not without being shamefully insulted in passing out. The crowd remained on the spot till late at night, and every attempt of the Burgher Guard to disperse them proved vain. In a charge made by the Burgher Guard with the bayonet several workmen were severely wounded. In consequence of these events, the Minister of the Interior, had issued a proclamation, in which it is stated that as the late occurrences had endangered the safety of the National Assembly, and threatened public order, the authorities have been directed to call into requisition the military, if the Burgher Guard were not able to preserve order. The excitement which prevailed has been deepened by this proclamation, and at the present moment is increased to an alarming degree, in consequence of an announcement of the President of the National Assembly in the sitting of to-day, stating that the President of the Ministry, Mr. Von Pfuel, had asked and received his dismissal of the King, and that Count Von Brandenbourg had been commissioned by his Majesty to form a new cabinet. A note addressed to the President of the National Assembly by Count Von Brandenbourg, desires the former to propose a suspension of the sittings until the formation of the cabinet. This proposition was, however, not entered into by the National Assembly, and it was resolved to hold another sitting this afternoon, at which it was demanded that the new Ministry should be present. The appointment of Count Von Brandenbourg, who is a general in the army, and devotedly attached to the *ancien regime*, is regarded as a reactionary step of the Government. The general effect of these events upon the Legislature of Germany was remarkable for letters from Innspruck, in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, stated, on good authority, that an address had arrived at that city from the Austrian states of Linz, containing a proposal for the convention of a Congress of all the German princes at Salzburg, in order to be independent of Vienna, whose revolutionary tendencies were dreaded and disliked. Similar invitations had been addressed on the part of the permanent State Committee of Innspruck, the authorities of Gratz, Laibach, and Klagenfurt.

FRANCE.—The *Times* of Monday morning, the 6th November, published the following:—"We have received by express, the Paris papers of yesterday. Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, 101 cannon shots were fired in Paris, to inform the inhabitants that the new Constitution had been voted by the National Assembly. The streets were soon filled with people anxious to learn what had happened to require the firing of cannon at such an unusual hour. The cause having been explained, the City resumed its usual tranquillity."

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 19th October, had confirmed the account of the flight of the Wallachian chief, Maghiero, into Transylvania, carrying with him a sum of 14 millions of piastres, belonging to the district treasuries, and to peaceable individuals he had sworn to defend, to the last extremity, against foreign invasion. Mehemet Pacha, lately appointed Ambassador to London, was shortly to leave for England. The relations between the Porte and Greece had become more friendly since the surrender of the individual who had made an attempt against the life of M. Musurus. The celebrated Grizlotis, lately banished to Bruss, had been allowed to reside at Constantinople, and would, it was thought, be shortly connected by the Greek Government. The cholera had totally ceased in the Ottoman capital. Tranquillity had prevailed in Persia ever since the accession of the new sovereign. An attempt was made to place the youngest son of the late Shah on the throne, but the people of Teheran having risen in a mass, the chief of the conspiracy, Haggi-Mirza-Aghasi, took to flight. This alludes to an event which a *Morning Chronicle*, of 26th October, gives us the first intelligence of, viz., the death of Mahommed Shah, of Persia.—"Letters from Persia, via Trebizond, arrived on Friday last, announce an important event, which may render still more complicated the affairs which have for several months been in discussion between the several Cabinets of England and Russia. According to these letters, the King of Persia, Mahommed Shah, died [illegible] at Teheran, from a violent attack of gout, to which he had long been subject. Mohammed Shah, son of Abbas, and grandson of Feth Ali Shah, who died in 1834, and whom he succeeded to the throne of Persia, was the third sovereign of the dynasty of the Kadjars, founded in 1794 by Aga Mohammed Khan. He was born in 1808, and his heir, (Naibus Salthanet), Governor of Azerbaidjan, is 18 years of age.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

HETZENDORF, (near Schönbrunn) October 30.—Vienna submitted unconditionally last night. Prince Windischgratz informed the deputation from the Town Council (*gemeinde rath*) that waited upon him yesterday morning, that he could make no change in the conditions of his first proclamation, and that if the town did not submit the attack would recommence this day. At one o'clock this morning the surrender was sent in, and the white flag is now hoisted over the town. As soon as a convention has been entered into between the *gemeinde rath* and a general officer on the part of the field marshal, to arrange the entrance of the troops and the delivering up of the arms of the inhabitants, Vienna will be taken possession of by the besieging forces. The entry will probably be made to-morrow. Windischgratz and Jellachich are gone to meet the Hungarian army, which had advanced as far as Schwechat, some eight or nine miles from Vienna. The Hungarians are too late to succour Vienna; and their army, estimated variously at from ten to fifteen thousand men, is far too weak to contend with the forces opposed to them. Jellachich alone is said to have about thirty thousand men. The Hungarians will be summoned to retire within their own borders; and as I hear from good authority, will not be molested if they agreed to do so, but if they persist in advancing a battle will be fought this day.

From Floriedorff we learn that the capitulation of Vienna had not taken place. On the contrary, the bombardment was continued up to six o'clock on the 31st October. A telegraph despatch has been received in the following terms:—"The bombardment ceased at six o'clock this evening (October 31.) Some fires have broken out in the neighbourhood of the Place of the University, and of the Church of the Augustins. I am assured that the troops have penetrated through the gate of the palace, and have arrived at the Place St. Etienne. The flames have reached the Church of the Augustins, and a part of the palace. The tower and roof of the church have fallen in.—REPRENO."

It is said that the Municipal Council, on the 31st, asked Windischgratz to desist for three days, as they wished to take three millions out of the bank, and to take away the arms from the people. Some persons coming from the town relate that Bem had pretended to be ill, and had sent for a priest, but that finally he decamped, it is said, taking with him a large sum from the military chest.

La Reforme Allemande, of Berlin, confirms in these terms the renewal of the combat in Vienna:—"The fighting has recommenced. At noon, on the 30th, the Communal Council capitulated. The guns were to be delivered to Windischgratz. Bem was wounded. In the afternoon the report was spread that 20,000 Hungarians were advancing from Bruck, across the Leitha to Schwechat. Windischgratz despatched 15,000 men against them. Relying on the Hungarians the Communal Council broke the treaty. Immediately the guns were pointed against the Imperial troops, and the Polish Bem placed himself at the head of the combatants. The 15,000 Imperialists completely routed the 20,000 Hungarians. Windischgratz then commenced his attack on the city, and all prospect of an arrangement disappeared. The fighting continues."

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The war at Vienna has terminated. The renewed attempt of the Viennese to take up arms has only served to fill the streets of their capital with blood. After a desperate defence, which compelled the Imperial troops to fight their way step by step, the besieged have been forced to accept for the second time an unconditional capitulation. Prince Windischgratz, with the Imperial troops, has now occupied the city, and the disarming has already commenced. "To-day the city is strongly barricaded, and the houses are being searched. We learn that the Germanic-Austrian troops are to remain here, and the division of the army which is not German, has been ordered to observe and pursue the Hungarians. Schutte is said to have been arrested in the convent of Newburg-Kuster, in Lintz. The aide-de-camp of Bem, also, has been seized, but the General himself has hitherto escaped. Other journals state that Bem effected his escape disguised as a priest."

The rumour that the troops are at the gates proves to be unfounded, and public tranquillity has been restored. Strong detachments of the burgher guard occupy the King's palace,—that which was formerly inhabited by the King and the Princess of Legnitz. The troops occupy the Gendarmerie Market, and the burgher guard the theatre.

In the sitting of yesterday the National Assembly unanimously adopted a spirited address to the King, in which they declare their want of confidence in a Brandenburg ministry.

After this vote the assembly rejected, by a majority of 162 to 151, a proposition to invite the Minister of the Interior to withdraw his ordinance relative to the requisition for the troops. At half-past five the President declared that the deputation of twenty-five members should start immediately for Potsdam with the address to the King. The assembly, then resolved that it would not separate until the deputation had returned from Potsdam. It had not returned when the courier left.

Tranquillity has not again been disturbed. The King has not accepted the resignation of Count Brandenburg. It is affirmed, however, that he feels the insecurity of his position, and that M. Grabow is to attempt the formation of a new ministry, but everything appears vague.

Finally the King returned the following answer to the National Assembly:—"Firmly resolved undeviatingly to follow the constitutional path, which in conformity with the wishes of our people we have entered upon, we have charged Lieutenant-General Brandenburg with the formation of a new ministry, for we are well assured of his sentiments, and that he will actively co-operate in the firm consolidation of constitutional liberty. If he succeeds in this, he will, we make no doubt, gain the confidence of the country. Any other ministry than one from which we expect this—and of this the representatives of our faithful people may be assured—will not be entrusted with the government of the country; hence it is utterly impossible, without the fullest confirmation of the intimated reports, we should recall the commission with which we have charged Count Brandenburgh.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—I wrote to you this morning, that an important meeting of the Club of the Rue de Poitiers took place last night, with respect to the election of the President of the Republic, and that the result was that, by a large majority, the club determined that it should not put forward any special candidate, but would allow the members to vote as they chose. This resolution is exceedingly favourable to Louis Napoleon, for the effect of it is that both Marshal Bugeaud and General Changarnier, one or other of whom was to have been brought forward on the Legitimist and Monarchist interests, have abandoned the contest.

AMERICA.

The approaching election of the President excludes almost every other topic from the American journals. General Taylor was the favourite in the field, and seems to have a good chance of distancing his competitors.

Among the items of foreign intelligence received by the last steamer from Europe, not the least important, but probably the most so, is the news contained in our correspondence from Madrid, of the actual opening of negotiations between the United States Government and that of Spain for the cession of the island of Cuba to this republic. Of the accuracy of this intelligence communicated by our correspondent, we have no reason to doubt. [illegible] the burdens of the two governments [illegible] terms have been confirmed in our opinion by a variety of incidents that have taken place on this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other.

This question, we have no doubt, will create great commotion throughout the country, and produce a multitude of conflicting opinions in different parts of the republic. There is a large party in the North hostile to any such acquisition, but in the South and South-West we are perfectly satisfied that the cession of Cuba to the United States would be hailed with unanimity and acclamation. That Island would add materially to the power of the United States, and there are commercial and manufacturing interests in the North sufficient to neutralize, if properly developed, all the hostility of the fanatics and others, who might unite in attempting to defeat such a magnificent acquisition as that rich and valuable island.—*New York Herald.*

OUR OPPOSITION TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

(From the Morning Chronicle, October 5.)

WE know few things more painful to an Englishman, solicitous for the honour of his country, than to watch the expression of public opinion in the British colonies with respect to the mother country. Whether that opinion be expressed in debates in colonial Assemblies, or in articles in colonial newspapers, or in the private conversation of individual colonists, one spirit is uniformly apparent (the only difference consisting in the greater or less degree of bitterness with which it is exhibited)—a spirit of jealous dislike and dogged resistance to every proposal which emanates from "home." Now, independently of the actual trouble and expense which this kind of feeling, on the part of our colonies, entails upon us—independently of the certainty that its continuance leads, necessarily, to a violent separation, whenever the colonists are strong enough for the effort—there is enough of pain and humiliation in the thought, that all our colonising labours result only in settling the ends of the earth with disaffected subjects, to stimulate the earnest and scrutinising attention of our countrymen to the subject. And, as we are fully convinced that the real cause of the feeling to which we have alluded, is to be found in the spirit and mode of our dealings with our dependencies, we are anxious to lose no opportunity of pointing out instances which appear illustrative of our views. Such an instance is afforded by the debate in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on Lord Grey's proposal for a fundamental change in the constitution of the colony.

If there is one principle which it is essential always to keep in view in dealing with our colonies, it is that of consulting, not only the interests, but the wishes, of the inhabitants, as to the institutions under which they are to live. We cannot make people happy in their own despite; and whatever may be our notions of what should be to them desirable reforms, ordinary statesmanship ought to induce us not to thrust them down unwilling throats. It may easily be imagined, therefore, with what astonishment and discontent the Legislative Assembly at Sydney received an announcement, that Lord Grey was about to bring a Bill into the Imperial Parliament for altering the whole form and character of their government. Not one of the changes, too, which he proposed to make had originated in the colony; he had no reason to think even that the people were dissatisfied with the constitution which they have got; and the sole object of his measure was, to all appearance, to indulge one of the caprices incident to a despotic nature, invested with arbitrary power, and to gratify his own vanity by becoming the founder of a "constitution." Now, if this had been the best constitution in the world, the colonists might reasonably have rejected it, seeing that they had not asked for it; but we intend to show, that the matter of the proposal was as pernicious as the manner in which it was made was insulting. Its origin was as follows:—

Lord Grey came into office with the reputation of being a "Colonial Reformer," and the course which he adopted for establishing his fame and gratifying his vanity in that line, was the concoction of a Utopian "constitution" in Downing-street, which was to be gradually extended over our whole colonial empire, in the expectation that generations of the Anglo-Saxon race would, after the lapse of ages, pay heroic honours to the Solon who had laid the foundation of their greatness. But if such were Lord Grey's "visions of glory," they have been rudely and painfully dispelled. The first colony to which this constitution was sent was New Zealand, and every one knows the success which attended it there. New South Wales has had the next trial; and there it has raised a storm which will, we imagine, finally put a stop to its eccentric career, unless, Mr. Edward Ellice—we beg his pardon, we mean the Hudson's Bay Company—shall concede to it the honour of presiding over the "colonization of Vancouvre's Island." There would, indeed, be something peculiarly ludicrous, if the subject were not one of such grave importance, in the experimental wanderings of this "constitution in search of a colony," and in the ignominious way in which, like an unsaleable lot at an auction, it has been put up again and again, and uniformly returned upon the owner's hand without a bidding. The fact is, that it is unsuited to any of the countries for which it professes to be made. It is, in truth, a most curious production of pedantry and presumption—the result of a certain amount of superficial reading, and of a natural cleverness in appropriating other men's ideas, combined with a dogmatic self-confidence which borders on the sublime, and with an entire ignorance, not only of the special circumstances with which its author had to deal, but of human nature generally.

In the first place it is founded on a sort of universal suffrage—the franchise being given to all who can read and write. Now, many wise and patriotic men are afraid of universal suffrage, even in Great Britain, where the influence of accumulated property forms a powerful barrier against the advances of ochlocracy; but in the Australian colonies, where a great part of the population consists of convicts, of whalers, of half-breeds—in short of "loafers" and outcasts of every kind and description; where masters are the slaves of their servants, and property has none of that prestige which, in this country, is the result as much of prescription as positive law—can any one be surprised that Lord Grey's "Chartist" constitution should be designated, by one of the ablest members of the Australian Council, as a "plan for giving up the colony to an unbridled democracy?" The franchise to be conferred was not, however, to be exercised directly in electing members of the Legislature. The aforesaid mob was only to select intermediate bodies, called "District Councils," which would have a double function to perform—1. That of taxing the people for, and superintending the construction of, local works; and, 2. That of returning members to the Colonial Parliament. It is not difficult to see how the strong inducement to seek a place in these "District Councils," for jobbing purposes, connected with local taxation and local patronage, would so infect their composition, as to destroy their fitness as Electoral Colleges. So far, Lord Grey's "Constitution" is a cross between those of France and the United States, with just enough of his own crotchets interlarded to spoil whatever there is of good in his models. The next provision we shall notice is, we suppose, of British origin; and involves a division of the Legislature into two houses—the Upper House to be composed of nominees of the Crown, the Lower of representatives of the people. Now, to the principle of two Houses of Parliament an Englishman cannot reasonably object; but if Lord Grey thinks, because a House of Peers, ancient, wealthy, and independent, forms an ineffectual and not invidious check to the immediate influence of the popular will; that, therefore, an assembly composed of official nominees, selected for their pliability by an irresponsible Governor, and backed by an armed force of overwhelming power, would be an equally useful and stable institution, we can only say that he gives another proof of the marvellously small effect with which he has read history and studied mankind. Indeed, a better description cannot be given of this part of his "constitutional" machinery than that contained in the expression used by [illegible] when he said that it would be simply an "ornament [illegible] counterfeit." [illegible] We shall not pursue further our criticism on this extraordinary production. To those of our readers who wish to ascertain the effect produced in a colony by the ignorance and presumption of Downing-street legislation, it will be interesting and instructive to look through the report of the discussion in the Legislative Council, on the resolutions proposed as an answer to Lord Grey's despatch. We can only congratulate the colonists that the state of public business here (and perhaps some subsequent qualms of distrust as to the absolute perfection of his "constitutional" bantling) prevented Lord Grey from executing his threat of legislating for New South Wales last session. His lordship is now "found out," and next Session it will be too late.

THE CHOLERA.—On the 5th November, ten new cases of cholera, of which six proved fatal, were reported in the metropolis, when His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury issued the following letter to the clergy of his province:—"Lambeth Palace, November 2. Rev. Sir,—The re-appearance of the cholera in several parts of the kingdom has excited a general apprehension lest this country, which has been mercifully exempted from the political and social evils prevailing elsewhere, should still suffer the Divine judgment in the form of pestilence. I wish, therefore, to direct the use of the prayer appointed for such cases in the Liturgy, especially if the disease should appear in your own neighbourhood. It will also be proper, in the way which may appear most suited to the circumstances of your parish, to exhort your people to repentance and humiliation, duties necessary at all times, and for which there is too much reason, both nationally and individually, and to which we are especially called by visitations, such as famine and pestilence, which baffle human skill and power, and can only be averted by the merciful providence of an Almighty Father. I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful friend and brother, J. B. CANTUAR." That the appearance of this disease in the United Kingdom had excited much alarm at the Peninsular ports, may be gathered from the following extract of a letter to the *Evening Mail*, dated at Lisbon, on the 29th of October.—"As yet no authenticated case of Asiatic cholera has appeared here, and to prevent its introduction the Lisbon Board of Health has declared the ports of London, Leith, Sunderland, and Newhaven, to be infected, and all other non-infected ports in England, Ireland, and Scotland to be suspected, which, according to the regulations of the 18th of August, subjects all vessels coming from the United Kingdom to a quarantine of from five to fifteen days, which is left to the discretion of the health officers, off Belem Castle. The Rainha frigate has been converted into a lazaretto, where the passengers by the steamer now on its way from England will suffer a detention of eight days before they can land at Lisbon or Oporto, no arrangements having been concluded at the latter port. Government has been making every exertion to render the frigate as comfortable as possible; an hotel will be established on board, and families on shore will have every facility of administering any extra accommodation to the friends they expect. I need not enter into details respecting the admission of goods, which are to be received on board the hulks, or at the lazaretto stores on the south side of the Tagus, where those considered susceptible of contagion will be fumigated; but vessels bringing coals will receive free pratique to discharge them in the usual way, after being detained at Belem for the time they may have to perform quarantine."

THE MARKET.—The following is from the circular of Messrs. J. F. Mason and Co., dated November 4th:—"The colonial market during the month of October, with but little exception, must be characterised as exhibiting a greater degree of dulness than has been experienced for several months past; for although some revival in exports for a few articles, such as indigo, cochineal, and coffee, had begun to show itself in the early part, the news received soon after of fresh disturbances in Austria, materially interfered with any slight improvement apparent, and the extreme depression in the home trade sugar market, with the addition of the panic in railway affairs, have altogether rendered the business of the month much less satisfactory than was at first expected. Large quantities of produce have been brought forward, and generally rather lower prices have been submitted to, and it is to be feared, from present appearances, that there is little probability of much amendment for the remainder of this year. From the manufacturing districts the accounts still continue dull; the low cost of production, however, from the cheapness of the raw material and the easy state of the money market, is greatly in favour of the manufacturer, and as the home trade demand is large, and further supplies are likely to be required for the India market, where by the accounts received by the last mail extensive sales have been made, it is to be hoped there will be a steady business and no great accumulation of stocks.

SUICIDE OF LORD MIDDLETON.—Godalming, Saturday.—We lament to record an event which has overwhelmed an eminent and noble family in affliction, and the whole neighbourhoods of Peperharow and Godalming in consternation. The unfortunate deceased (Lord Middleton), a man in the prime of life, had been for some time rather eccentric in his manner, arising, it was understood, from family matters. He had latterly resided almost alone in the superbly decorated mansion at Peperharow Park, a short distance from Godalming. On the morning of Wednesday last, an old servant of his Lordship's feeling uneasy at not seeing his master up at the usual time, went to his bedroom to see if he was ill, but on entering found that his Lordship was not there. He went and searched the house, and on entering a small room was horror struck at finding his noble master lying on the ground, and an appearance of blood issuing from his mouth. On the poor old man touching his Lordship's chest, he found it perfectly cold. He nevertheless instantly despatched the steward on horseback for the medical aid of Messrs. Steadman, who attended his Lordship professionally. Mr. Steadman immediately started to Peperharow Park, but found that Lord Middleton had been dead some hours, and that death had been caused by the noxious fumes of charcoal. His Lordship's will was lying on a table near, as well as a ring he usually wore; and a pillow, fetched from the deceased nobleman's bedroom, was lying near the brasier, and on it his Lordship's head was reclined. Letters were also found indicative of his Lordship's intention to destroy his life. The afflicted lady of the deceased arrived at Peperharow Park, on Thursday, and it was stated that she was in the act of writing to his Lordship, stating her intention of returning home, when the messenger arrived with the dreadful news. His Lordship dies without issue, and is succeeded by Charles Brodricke, son of the late Archbishop of Cashel, and brother to the former incumbent of Shalford.

FINE ARTS.—A scandal which has attracted some notice in the world of art has been distinctly explained by our contemporary the *Athenæum*. In the last exhibition of the Royal Academy was a picture entitled "Shipping, &c., off Hurst Castle, Isle of Wight," set down in the catalogue with the name of Mr. Reinagle, R.A., as the painter. The picture was selected by a £25 prize-holder in the Art-Union. It was recognised, however, by the friends of a young artist, Mr. J. W. Yarnold, as his production; he had painted it and sold it to a dealer for a few shillings. This case was brought before the Royal Academy. The Academy called on Mr. Reinagle for an explanation. He denied the charge; and intimated that he would rather resign than submit to inquiry. Mr. Yarnold was then invited to substantiate his accusation by evidence. Mr. Reinagle admitted his denial; he said that the picture had been repainted by him, so as to have become actually the work of his hand. "A strict examination of the picture by the Academicians—who had at the same time very properly refused to give it up to the demands of any party—resulted, we understand, in so unsatisfactory a [illegible] as to leave no doubt on their minds that the honours of the Academy had been [illegible], and they referred to Mr. Reinagle the resolution, that he had [illegible]." He resigned. [illegible]

The *Jewish Magazine* states that a deputation from the City of London having waited on Lord John Russell, with reference to the Jewish disabilities, his lordship stated that the subject should receive his earliest attention in the next session.

LATE LORD G. BENTINCK.

THE *Morning Post* has published some fragments of personal interest from letters by Lord George Bentinck to Mr. Bankes, written when Lord George resigned the leadership of "the Country party" in the House of Commons at the end of last year. The letters establish the fact that the leadership was unwillingly accepted, and not assumed by him, as some journalists asserted; and that Lord George was as modest and highminded in both taking and leaving the position of party leader, as he was bold and indefatigable in its active command.

We quote from a letter to Mr. Bankes of the 23rd December, 1847:—"I reiterated my warnings that, so soon as the battle we were then fighting was brought to a close, and other questions blended with religious sentiment came on for discussion, differing as I did with the great majority of you, I should be found as inconvenient and unsuitable a leader for the great Protestant party, as I knew myself on all questions to be inefficient, and inferior in ability to a great number of those who were then resolved to misplace our respective positions as leader and followers. I thought it not in human nature that any body of men could be successfully led except by a man who sympathised in all their feelings on subjects connected with religion. The prognostication has met with its signal verification now. * * * The prophesied time has come when I have ceased to be able to serve the party, the great cause of Protection, or my country, by any longer retaining the commission bestowed upon me in the spring of 1846. You will remember, however, that when, after unfeignedly and honestly, but in vain, trying to escape from being raised to a position which I foresaw I must fail to maintain with advantage to you or honour to myself, and from which I must eventually fall, I at last gave my consent, I only did so on the express understanding that my advancement should be held to be merely a *pro tempore* appointment, waiting till the country should have the opportunity of sending to Parliament other men better fitted by ability and talents, and better suited by more universal sympathy with all the feelings of the great Protestant party, to lead the country gentlemen of England. I have recalled these circumstances to your mind, with no other purpose than that the party may feel how entirely free they are, without even the suspicion of doing an injustice by me, or of showing me in this any disrespect, to remodel their arrangements, and to supersede my lieutenancy by the appointment of a superior and permanent commander."

In a letter dated Christmas Day last, also addressed to Mr. Bankes, and having reference to his own abandonment of the post of leader, Lord George refers to his own health:—"My dear Bankes,—Your warmhearted letter is very grateful to my feelings. Confidentially, I tell you, that far from feeling the least annoyed, I shall feel greatly relieved by a restoration to privacy and freedom. I worked upon my spirit in 1846 and 1847; but I have learnt now that I have shaken my constitution to the foundation, and I seriously doubt my being able to work on much longer."

VIENNA.

A LETTER from a correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna gives the following graphic and detailed narrative of the most striking events in the insurrection of the 6th October, especially of Count Latour's execution by the populace:—

"I have already mentioned that the cause of this unpremeditated and unexpected revolution is to be looked for in the recent acts of government respecting Hungary, and in the dislocation of a regiment of Grenadiers, that had been in cantonment here during the last seven years, and been forming many friendly relations with the inhabitants. The National Guards, combined with the Academic Legion, would not permit them to depart; the Grenadiers sided with them; and the forces brought to bear upon them were beaten, their commander, General Bredy, killed. At about two o'clock the Guards from the suburb Wieden entered the city; and were fired at by the Nationals from the Kaernthnerviertel, a division of the Guards which is denominated in vulgar parlance the Black Yellows, and considered to consist of haughty aristocrats and secret friends of the fallen system. They fired from the windows of St. Stephen's Cathedral, the doors of which were burst open, and their captain, a wealthy linendraper of the name of Bahet, killed before the high altar. A fearful struggle took place in the cathedral. I have just now seen the marks of bullets on walls, pictures, and altars. Meanwhile, a strong detachment of pioneers had taken their stand before the Stock am Eisen, near Gerold's door; their four cannon at the first discharge making sad havoc among the Nationals and Academicians, who occupied the square before St. Stephen's. These, however, held out manfully; and after the first round attacked the soldiers with fixed bayonets, drove them from their position, took two of their cannon, pursued them up the Graben, through the Kaernthnerstrasse into the yard before the War Office. Here the combat raged with the greatest fury; four cannon before the War Office being there at the service of the soldiery. They fired grape-shot, especially into the Bognerstrasse; and the loss of life and of property in that quarter, was very great. The Nationals, however, took the place by storm, and drove the soldiers out of every position, until they laid down their arms.

"With a great deal of difficulty I got, at about six o'clock, to the War Office, where a spectacle presented itself to my eyes, the horrors of which I shall never forget. On a high lamp-post, in the middle of the yard, the body of the War Minister, Count Latour, was suspended, stripped quite naked, and with a leather strap round his neck. He was fearfully mutilated, covered with wounds and cuts without number, and the face dreadfully disfigured. Whilst I was there, they covered him over with a linen cloth; but they had hardly done so, when the infuriated mob tore it off again, striking the corpse at the same time with sabres, and firing at it, uttering at the same time the most awful imprecations and curses! The scene was horrible beyond description; in the dim light of torches I saw the body shaking about; the yelling and firing was deafening; and with much difficulty I gathered the following particulars:—

"Latour had concealed himself in a wooden box in the fourth story of the War Office; but was discovered by several National Guards, and most cruelly murdered. They threw him out of the fourth story into the yard, raised the body on the point of the bayonet to the height that was required to hang him, and amused themselves with firing at him. The night before he had his fate in his own hands; he had been waited upon by a deputation, and urgently cautioned against the sending away of Deutchmeister Grenadiers, as a disturbance would be sure to take place. His reply was, 'A disturbance was the very thing he wanted; and he had only waited this opportunity to proclaim martial law in Vienna.' On the following night the moon shone on his mutilated body.

"At seven o'clock cannonade commenced from within and without the Imperial Arsenal where part of the soldiers and the renegade Nationals had taken refuge. The building is immensely strong, was well barricaded, and the besieged offered a determined resistance. The fight was very violent, and lasted, with a few interruptions, until about two o'clock. By this time the besieged experienced a want of ammunition, and their firing became very slack; the building was completely surrounded; and the besiegers resorted, as a last means to get them out, to Congreve rockets for the purpose of putting the house on fire.

"In the middle of the night, I stood on the Ferdinand's Bridge and saw the flames and the smoke, while the poor wretches came in shoals on the roof, endeavouring to escape over the roofs of the neighbouring houses. In vain—they could not get out; it is impossible to say how many were suffocated by the smoke or perished in the flames. The remainder this morning delivered up their arms and were imprisoned. About 100,000 muskets, carbines, and other fire-arms, fell into the hands of the citizens; and there is nobody now unarmed in Vienna. The people might yesterday have proclaimed any form of government, but not a single cry for a Republic was heard. They want a Constitutional Monarchy; but with better guarantees than they have had hitherto, and all this frightful loss of life might have been spared if the Imperial family had entered heart and soul into the new stage of things."

"LOOK TO SPAIN, GREECE, PENNSYLVANIA, &c."—We are always boasting that "England stands alone in the world." We really think that England is the only country in the world that does stand *a loan* and never gets paid for it.—*Punch.*

BIRTH.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Union Bank of Australia, Bathurst, Mrs. Kennedy, of a son.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for certain works to be done in building two-second rate houses in Castlereagh-street, for Mr. Goveny. The drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of

MR. J. S. DUER,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
2940 No. 158, King-street East.

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WANTED, by a gentleman proceeding to England, all sorts of Australian Birds, including—

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Apply to the Storekeeper, at Mr. Charles Newton's, Pitt-street, between nine and ten any morning this week. 3083

WANTED for the Newcastle Meat Preserving Works, several Tinmen—who must be good workmen, and can produce testimonials. Apply, if by letter post-paid, to the Manager, at the Works.

Newcastle, February 17. 3000

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted, a good Female House Servant, where a man is kept. Apply between eleven and one o'clock in the day, to Mrs. HENRY FISHER, Cumberland Lodge, Cumberland-street.

February 19. 2997

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Also, a House-maid, accustomed to children. Apply at the *Herald* Office.

February 20. 3094

WANTED, a Female Servant. Liberal wages will be given to a competent person. Apply to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, 539, George street. 3102

WANTED, a man as In-door Servant, and to attend to a Horse. Apply to A. H., *Herald* Office. 3091

WANTED, two respectable female servants, for general house work. Apply to Mrs. WOODWARD, at the Sydney College. 3088

WANTED, a general house servant. Apply to Mrs. LAYENS, 333, George-street. 3075

WANTED, a female servant able to produce respectable references. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, at the Auction Mart of

3019 MR. SAMUEL LYONS.

TO BUTCHERS.

WANTED, three Butchers, to proceed to Boyd Town, Twofold Bay. Apply to

E. W. LAYTON AND CO.,
3023 Bridge-street.

WANTED, six or eight able-bodied Labourers, to work within a few miles of Sydney. Apply, before ten o'clock, at the office of Mr. CLARK IRVING, 427, George-street. 3024

GOVERNESS.—A Lady just arrived from England wishes to obtain a situation in town or country as Governess, being fully competent to teach

ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND MUSIC.

The most respectable references will be given. Apply to Mr. J. T. GREGORY, Music Saloon, 486, George-street. 3051

TO MASTER TAILORS.—Wanted, a situation in the above trade, as cutter out, by an experienced hand, just arrived from London. Direct to R. J., at Mr. Meader, Clarence-street, two doors from Solomon's Temple. 3062

TO LET, a roomy House, with large garden, in the best part of Clarence-street. Apply to W. THURLOW, 314, Pitt-street. 3068

TO LET, a Cottage, in Fort-street, opposite the Flag Staff, containing four rooms, kitchen, and servants' room. Apply to WILLIAM BUSBY, opposite the *Herald* Office. 3076

TO LET, the House and Premises situate in Macquarie street South, now in the occupation of Mr. Spyer. Rent, £80 per year. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. BROWN, at the bank. 3070

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 19

TO BE LET, at Darlinghurst, one of those large family Residences in Victoria-street, facing Upper William-street. For particulars apply on the premises; or Mr. T. W. SMART, Darling Point, or George-street. 2946

BALMAIN.

TO LET, a large and handsome family Residence, situated close to the Church and Ferry; also, in Waterview Bay, a WHARF with a comfortable four-room Cottage and Workshop, suitable for a Boatbuilder; (for a permanent tenant a boat-shed would be erected.) For further particulars apply to Mr. M. METCALFE, Custom House. 2896

TO LET, Ash Grove Cottage, Waterview Bay, Balmain, at twenty-four hours' notice. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. A. GRAY, Balmain. 990

TO LET, the Estate of Box Hill, six miles from Windsor, and fourteen from Parramatta, containing 1700 Acres of Land, about 600 of which are cleared and stumped, with a Cottage of six rooms, in good repair, extensive out-offices complete, good garden, and every convenience suitable for the residence of a respectable family, or for any person desirous of keeping a Dairy. For terms, apply to Mrs. R. TERRY, Glebe, Sydney; or to

GEORGE ROUSE, ESQ.,
2040 Rouse Hill.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ARROWROOT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,
Ex Calypso, from Tahiti,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONSIGNMENT,

43 BAGS ARROWROOT

Terms at sale. 3058

CONGREVES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

3 CASES NEW PATENT CONGREVES.

Terms at sale. 4035

GLAUBER SALTS, EPSOM SALTS, BLUE STONE, SODA CARB., BUTTON BLUE, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

3 CASKS GLAUBER SALTS
21 Kegs Epsom salts
5 Kegs bluestone
1 Keg soda carb.
1 Cask button blue
4 Casks sheep wash
Also,
16 Barrels currants

Terms at sale. 3021

O'CONNELL TOWN.

A SUBSTANTIALLY WELL BUILT GROCER'S SHOP, DOING A THRIVING BUSINESS, AND SITUATE IN THE BEST PART OF O'CONNELL TOWN.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has the pleasure of informing small capitalists and others, who may wish to invest money to advantage, that he has been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by auction, without reserve, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22,
At 12 o'clock,

ALL that very substantial well finished GROCER'S SHOP, with large piece of ground adjoining, now occupied by Mr. Chapman, and situate at the corner of —— street, on the Newtown Road, a short distance beyond the Toll-bar, in the most improving and money making part of O'Connell Town. Independent of the excellent rent which is sure to be derived from the shop—the spare land, (now used as a yard), having frontage to a very populous street, as well as the Newtown Road, might be made available for building purposes.

The Auctioneer can with every confidence recommend this property as a good investment, and would invite intending purchasers to inspect for themselves.

The title is first rate, and the terms will be liberal. 3782

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES,

SITUATE IN
SYDNEY
NEWTOWN
KIAMA
BERRIMA
CLARENCE TOWN
DUNGOG
SCONE
MURRURUNDI
&c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS been favoured with instructions from the proprietor to submit to public competition at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned valuable Town and Suburban Properties, which the Auctioneer can with every confidence recommend to the notice of the public, having been selected by the proprietor with great care, and under the most favourable circumstances. A short description only of each property is subjoined, but plans can be seen and every other information obtained upon application at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

SYDNEY.

An allotment situate at the corner of Goulburn-street and Market-lane, having a frontage to the former of 28 feet, and to the latter of 89 feet.

This is a very populous and improving neighbourhood. The present allotment would form an eligible site for a grocer's shop; or any mechanic who might want to erect himself a house in a central situation, will find this a good opportunity for buying the land cheap.

NEWTOWN.

A very neat COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing six rooms, with stable, coach-house, detached kitchen, well of water, &c. There is also a garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers.

This is a very compact property, and would form a desirable residence for a small respectable family; or as an investment, is equally worthy of attention, being let to a good tenant at a fair rental, and is daily increasing in value. The situation is delightful, being nearly adjoining the seat of J. P. Josephson, Esq.

CLARENCE TOWN.

Two Government Allotments, in one of the best situations in the whole town, being allotments Nos. 2 and 4 of section 9, in Durham-street.

DUNGOG.

Two roods, allotment No. 7 of section No. 7, at the corner of the leading thoroughfares, Hook and Lord streets.

SCONE.

Allotment No. 10 of section No. 12, in Kingdon-street.

MURRURUNDI.

Allotment No. 6 of section No. 1
Ditto No. 4 of section No. 1
Ditto No. 3 of section No. 1
Ditto No. 5 of section No. 1

BERRIMA.

Two roods, being allotment No. 5 of section 26, in Nicholson-street.

KIAMA.

Allotment No. 4 of section No. 2. This is considered to be one of the best allotments in the town.

The auctioneer would particularly invite the attention of capitalists, speculators, and others, to this sale. The properties are really first-rate, and his instructions are to sell

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The titles are perfectly good.

Terms at sale. 3089

NOTICE TO SHOEMAKERS.

THE SALE
OF
MESSRS. HOMAN, HERNE, AND CO.'S
SHOES,
Will take place, at half-past two o'clock,
THIS DAY,
AT
MR. CHARLES NEWTON'S ROOMS. 308

HOMAN, HERNE, AND CO.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 21,
At half-past 10 o'clock,

TWENTY-ONE TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES, containing a general assortment of the undermentioned, all of which are of the very best quality, in fact such goods as are rarely to be met with in this market.

Ladies' lasting slippers
Ditto patent seal and calf
Ditto Spanish and black kid
Ditto lasting channel and welts
Ditto cashmere Adelaide boots
Ditto patent fronts, black soles
Ditto lasting ditto, welts
Ditto cashmere ditto, elastic sides
Ditto coloured silk Adelaide boots
A large assortment of childrens' boots and shoes (all sizes)

The above lot of goods are, without a single exception, the best that have ever been offered by auction.

Terms at sale. 3081

SUPERIOR KANGAROO SKINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21,
At half-past Ten o'clock,

TWENTY-FIVE dozen best Kangaroo Skins.

Terms at sale. 3098

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

IS instructed by Mrs. Binnie to sell by auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

The whole of her superior stock of
Hunting and side saddles
Harness, whips, trees, girths, collar cloth, and the usual materials required for the trade

Mr. Newton is also authorised to state that Mrs. Binnie will sell the stock at less than cost price for the next fortnight, after which it will be sold by auction.

The premises to let; apply to the Auctioneer, or [illegible] 97

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 21,
At 12 o'clock,

THE undermentioned Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., &c.,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
To close Consignments,
Ex Sydney,
D in diamond, with J.

20 cases, 3 dozen each, St. Julien claret
20 ditto, 3 dozen each, St. Emelion ditto
14 ditto, 3 dozen each, Lafitte

JH, 1-3.

1 butt
1 hogshead } Fine Amontillado sherry.
1 quarter-cask

This is the only Amontillado ever imported, and guaranteed a genuine wine of this peculiar character.

EX KELSO.
ALE
20 cases, 1 dozen each, champagne

EX VOLUNTEER.
TL & Co.
11 quarter-casks port.

EX EDEN.
3 quarter-casks Madeira.

EX LIMA.
3 cases hock
10 ditto Bucellas.

EX THOMAS HENRY.
Just Landed,
25 cases Sauterne
7 octaves Malmsey Madeira
28 quarter-casks old Madeira
7 octaves ditto ditto
50 cases superior port, 1 dozen each
25 ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto ditto
45 ditto ditto gold sherry, 2 dozen each
50 ditto ditto ditto ditto 1 ditto ditto
10 hogsheads Marsala
10 quarter-casks pale sherry
10 ditto ditto old porter
5 hogsheads ditto ditto
50 casks bottled stout
50 ditto ditto ale

The whole of the above wines, &c., will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms at sale. 2808

THIS DAY.
22 TONS TAAL SUGAR,
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21,
At Twelve o'clock,

22 TONS TAAL SUGAR
350 BAGS FINE JAVA.

Terms at sale. 3066

NEW GOODS.

NOW LANDING EX ARABIAN.

103 PACKAGES SEASONABLE DRAPERY, SLOPS, AND BLANKETS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
At 11 o'clock on each day,

103 BALES AND CASES of the undermentioned superior Goods, the whole of which will positively be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Welsh and Lancashire flannels
Blue and scarlet serge
8-4 to 12-4 York and Witney blankets
8-8 white supers
36 inch white shirtings
36 inch fine longcloths
33 inch Croydon dowlas
7-8 fine plate prints
7-8 rich fancies
8-4 fine lilacs
7-8 rich chintz furnitures
5-4 heavy navy blues
27 inch stout twilled regatta shirting
4-4 rough brown hollands
27 inch stout cotton ticks
6-8 to 8-4 stout madder ginghams
3-4 fine gala plaids
3-4 extra stout drab moleskins
2-4 eight shaft cotton cord
3-4 beng-up
2-4 black and coloured cotton velvet
10-4 to 12-4 white counterpanes
Black Orleans and Coburgs
Coloured ditto ditto
White lambs' wool vests
Ditto merino vests
Brown cotton and lambs' wool pants
White and black cotton hose
Brown and coloured ditto ditto
White and coloured socks
Men's lambs' wool hose and half hose
Women's black worsted ditto
Double cotton caps
Silk and gingham umbrellas
A large assortment of fashionable Trimmings, including gimps, fringes, cords, tassels, &c., &c.
100 yards white reel cotton on *brass reels*
8d. to 16d. black lute ribbons
4d. to 50d. white and coloured ditto
6-4 stout cotton checks
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Rich bala rine dresses
Ditto Cashmere ditto
Ditto black and coloured bands
Ditto printed serahs
Ditto black gros de Naples
Double-stitched moleskin trousers
Heavy Scotch twilled shirts
Rich fancy vests
Blue cloth jackets
Black and drab cloth trousers
8-4 damask table linen
8-4 to 16-4 damask cloths
8-4 to 10-4 table covers.

Terms at sale. 3083

GOLD AND SILVER GENEVA LEVER AND HORIZONTAL WATCHES, GUARD CHAINS, BREQUET KEYS, AND SUNDRY JEWELLERY.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23,
At eleven o'clock,

A small invoice of superior highly finished gold and silver Geneva lever and horizontal Watches, enamelled and gold dials, &c.
Gold curb and fancy guard chains
Gold brequet keys
A small assortment of fine gold Jewellery

Terms at sale. 3112

FRENCH PORCELAIN, BISCUIT ORNAMENTS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS, BRONZED CANDLESTICKS, PLATED AND BRITISH PLATE ARTICLES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23,
At eleven o'clock,

Two cases painted and gilt vases, toy cups and saucers, white and gold plates, tea and coffee sets, &c.
One case handsome biscuit ornaments, shades and stands
Two cases framed engravings and oil paintings
Bronzed candlesticks
Silver plated and British plate articles
Spectacles, telescopes, &c.

Terms at sale. 3110

ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, SUNDRY FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, FIELD TELESCOPE AND SUNDRIES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 23,
At eleven o'clock,

A fine toned rosewood cottage pianoforte, nearly new, Collard and Collard
Handsome chiffonier, silk pannels
6 Mahogany hair seated chairs
Damask covered couch
Chair folding bedstead
2 Toilet glasses
2 Bedsteads
Brass fender
2 Bronzed bracket lamps
1 Ditto three-burner hanging lamp
1 Ditto hall lamp
1 Inlaid card box and set pearl counters
1 Chinese reclining chair
Small cabinet shells
Sundry silver spoons, forks, &c.
Handsome plated tea and coffee service
Field telescope on stand, in case complete
Portfolio, engravings, and other sundries.

Terms—Cash. 3111

FOR SALE.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

SIX ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF MR. SOLICITOR ——, ROAD, AT FIVE DOCK.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction

ON MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 26,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 of section 5, Bourke Town, Five Dock.

Terms—Cash. 3105

FOR SALE,

EIGHT ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS OF BUILDING LAND, OPPOSITE MR. BROWN'S CHESHIRE CHEESE, PARRAMATTA ROAD, WITH A SMALL COTTAGE PRODUCING 8s. 6D. PER WEEK.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 26,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

A snug little house, built upon lots 11, 12, and 13, of Petersham Village.

It is lathed and plastered inside, and altogether comfortable, with the addition of a well of good water and stable at the back.

Also,

Five other building lots in the village.

The whole without reserve.

Terms, cash.

Blacksmiths, milkmen, wood cutters, and carters, are all in want of such property, and they will do well to attend the sale. 3100

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

TO SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS, SHOPKEEPERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 21,

THE following assortment of GOODS, selected expressly for this colony, and now landing ex Thomas Henry.

No. 1. One case containing—
Spurs, bridles, shoemakers' awls, carpenters' brad awls, watch keys, magnum bonum steel pens, riding whips, silver and gold mounted, &c.
No. 2. One case containing—
200 thousand drilled eyed needles, in gilt boxes.
No. 5. One case containing—
Patent tumble and small brass padlocks, and patent chest locks.
No. 6. One case containing—
Silver mounted and plated candlesticks, chamber candlesticks, snuffer trays, cake baskets, &c.
No. 7. One case—
Japan trays and tower bolts
No. 8. One case—
Bricklayers' trowels and barrel bolts, brass knobs, 7, 8, and 10 inch
No. 9. A newly-invented coffee-mill, for grocers' use, made by Hall and Son, Dudley, upon elaborately cast bronze stands, with fly wheel; also, hand mills and box mills.
No. 10. Similar coffee mill, and coffee and spice mills.
No. 11. One case containing—
Silver-mounted sugar and butter basins, and coloured glass salts
No. 12. One case containing—
Carriage and chariot lamps, and enamelled and German silver ink-stands
No. 13. One tierce containing—
Best cut glass decanters, wine glasses, and salts
No. 14. One tierce containing—
Patent mail axles, and coach and carriage bolts
No. 15. One cask containing—
Coach, carriage, and chariot bolts
No. 16. One cask containing—
⅝ inch Flemish tacks
Nos. 17 and 18. Two casks containing—
⅝ and ⅞ inch Flemish cut tacks
No. 19. One iron chest, 30 inches by 24, and japanned spittoons
No. 20. One iron chest, 28 inches by 20
No. 21. One ditto ditto, 30 inches by 24 inches
No. 22. One ditto ditto, 26 inches by 18 inches
No. 23. One ditto ditto, 27 inches by 20 inches, and locks, &c.
No. 24. One iron chest, 24 inches by 17 inches

Terms at sale. 2903

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

CAPE FRUITS, RAISINS, AND CONSTANTIA.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22,
At 11 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING FRUITS, RAISINS, AND WINE, NOW LANDING EX ARABIAN, JUST ARRIVED FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

359 BOXES LOOSE RAISINS
30 Boxes stalk raisins
35 Boxes flat pears
14 Boxes Constantia, one dozen each.

ALL IN PRIME CONDITION.

Terms at sale. 3012

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

VALUABLE STUD OF THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE NELSON S. LAWSON, ESQ.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at

MR. ARMSTRONG'S REPOSITORY,
CORNER OF HUNTER AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
At 11 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING THOROUGH-BRED HORSES—

1. THE RAKE, a gr. c., four years old, winner of the Metropolitan Maiden Plate at the last Homebush May Meeting, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Vagabond; dam, the thorough-bred imported mare Dudu. The Rake is now in training at Cutts's stables, on the Parramatta Road, where he may be seen.
2. DUDU, a gr. m., aged, imported by H. H. Kater, Esq., bred by Colonel Peel, Sire Filho da Puta, dam Fille de Joie, vide page 166 of the general Stud Book, Vol. IV, foal at foot by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, and stinted to Æther.
3. PERSIANI, a b. m., aged, imported by H. H. Kater, Esq., bred by the Duke of Portland, sire the Colonel, dam Reveller Mare, vide page 291 of the general Stud Book, Vol. IV, foal at foot, by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, and stinted to Æther.
4. YOUNG LADY EMILY, a b. m. aged, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Whisker, dam the imported thorough-bred mare Lady Emily, foal at foot by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, and stinted to Æther.
5. VARNA, a b. m., aged, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Emigrant, dam by the imported thorough-bred horse Whisker, stinted to the imported thorough bred horse Æther.
6. PERONE, a b. m., four years, sire the imported thorough-bred horse Egremont, dam the thorough-bred mare Persiani, stinted to the imported thorough-bred horse Æther. After which—

TWO YEAR OLDS AND YEARLINGS,

by the imported thorough-bred horse Æther, dams Dudu, Persiani, and Young Lady Emily. Also—

A few well-bred four-year-old geldings, lately broken in

AND OTHER HORSE STOCK.

The auctioneer deems it quite unnecessary to offer any remarks, as the stud of the late Nelson S. Lawson, Esq., is too well-known to require any comment.

☞ The horses will be on view at Mr. Armstrong's Repository two days previous to sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—

All purchases up to £30 cash, above that sum and up to £100 twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue in an approved endorsed bill at three months, dated from day of sale, and above £100 twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue in approved endorsed bills at three and six months, in equal instalments, dated from the day of sale. 2989

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

CLARENCE CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY,

EX THOMAS HENRY,
DAMAGED, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 21,
At Eleven o'clock,
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
EX THOMAS HENRY,
Damaged by sea water.

Ex JCC in triangle, with MJ under, No. 1:—
A Clarence Carriage, to open or close, with shafts and pole complete, for single and pair of horses, upon elliptic springs and patent axles, with patent Victoria lamps, painted green and shaded with drab cloth linings, &c., &c.
3 Dozen hunting whips, brass hammers and crops
6 Saddles, best full shafted, all-over-hogskin, and spring bar and furniture
12 Ditto, with spring bar and furniture. 2901

223, PITT-STREET.

WEARING APPAREL, SHAWLS, BIRD CAGES.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,

2 Boxes wearing apparel, comprising coats, trousers, Mackintosh cloak, boots, cravats, shirts, &c.
24 Chinese bird cages
24 Ditto fancy baskets
1 Piece, 50 yards, check shirting
12 Valencia waistcoats
30 lbs. split cane, and a large quantity of sundries

Also,

One silver hunting watch, Jarman, London, 3007
One ditto double case ditto, J. Martin, London, 71,419, with silver guard and gold key attached. 3083

TO STATIONERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

4 Cases newly improved very superior Magnum Bonums.

Terms at sale. 3113

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 21,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Two cases stationery, containing coloured Foolscap, Drawing, Pocket, Metallic Memorandum, clasped and pencil, and Account Books, Black Ink Powders, Boxes of Colours for Children, Copy Books, Toy Slates of Sizes, Boxes with Envelopes, Cedar Slate Pencils, Punch's Conversation Cards, Bordered Note Paper, steel pens, in great variety, wafers, Crayons, inkstands, engravings, papetries, letter paper, quills and pens, printing and wrapping paper, &c.
Two cases containing celebrated works—Harry Lorrequer, Hume's and Smollett's Works, Johnson, Paley, Bannister's Comedies, Bibles, Prayer Books, Sermons, Psalms and Hymns, Family Prayers, Catholic Missals, and other works of piety and devotion, School Books, Poetry, Songs, Warblers, Arithmetical, Periodicals, the Immortal Bards of England and Scotland, Greek, Latin, and other Languages.
Two cases Mirrors
Two cases Godolphin Arabian

Terms at sale. 3068

FORTY CRATES EARTHENWARE, JUST LANDED.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Four crates willow dinner plates, 10 inch, pie and cheese
One ditto ditto dishes, 10 to 18 inch
One ditto ditto vegetable dishes and baking dishes
Two ditto flowing blue cups and saucers, sugars, butters, cream jugs
One ditto ditto pressed jugs
Two ditto ditto chamber sets
One ditto ditto ewers and basins, egg cups, &c.
Four ditto blue edge plates, 10, 8, 6, inch
One ditto blue edge dishes, baking, &c.
Two ditto white ewers and basins
One ditto blue chambers, bowls, &c.

Terms at sale. 2992

(ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

SUGAR AND TEA.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, FEBRUARY 22,
At half-past ten o'clock,

72 BAGS PAMPANGA SUGAR.

G in diamond PH under—
1 Box imperial tea.
WTC&Co. in square, F over—
771
772 } 4 Chests twankay
832
833

Also,

HC in diamond B over—
100 Boxes twankay.

Terms, cash. 3099

DARLING DOWNS.

SPLENDID STATION ON THE CANNING CREEK,

AND

EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

TO-MORROW, FEBRUARY 22,
At 12 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

The above named FIRST-RATE STATION, on the Canning Creek, Darling Downs (formerly the property of Captain Moffat, deceased). It is only

120 MILES FROM IPSWICH,

the head of navigation on the Brisbane. It is

WELL GRASSED
AND
ABUNDANTLY WATERED.

and capable of depasturing
14,000 SHEEP,
And
500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

On the station are all the necessary huts, together with good stockyard, wool shed, cultivation paddock, &c., &c., and hurdles for 8000 sheep.

THE SHEEP

Consist of the following most advantageous muster:—

2264 Maiden ewes
2092 Two year old to aged ditto
1651 Yearling wethers
1430 Two to four year old ditto
280 Rams

7767 More or less

Warranted sound and never to have been diseased.

There are also upon the station about
150 HEAD OF CATTLE,
which, together with the bullocks, stores, implements, &c., are to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser of the sheep and station.

Mr. MORT particularly calls the attention of the public to this important sale of first-rate sheep and station in the favourite district of Darling Downs; for as the sale is an unreserved one, there is a rare opportunity for the *speculator and the capitalist* taking advantage of the temporary depression of the grazing interest, to secure a property which must leave a *present excellent return*, and, at an early day, a *splendid profit*.

Terms at sale. 3007

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, SPERM OIL.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, in his [illegible]
George-street,
TO-MORROW, FEBRUARY 22,
At 11 o'clock,

136 BALES WO
10 Tons tallow, Hamilton brand
4 Casks ditto
1272 Sheepskins
2 Tuns sperm oil.

Terms, cash.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGA

AND
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERV

4200 SHEEP, Vi
950 Ewes, with 810 la
950 Ditto ditto 714 la
600 Maiden ewes, 2½ y
570 Wethers, 2½ yea
1220 Hoggetts, mixed

4200 More or less, beside
1534 lambs,

WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER
BEEN DISEASED,
TOGETHER WITH
THE FINE STATION
OF
CAMERA,
ON THE
CLARENCE RIVER,
ONLY 30 MILES FROM GRAFTON!

MR. MORT

Has distinct instructions from the Mortg to sell without any reserve whats abovenamed really valuable prope his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, FEBRUARY 22,
At 12 o'clock.

As there is NO RESERVE on this sale a first-rate opportunity for secu bargain!

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED CLEARANCE SALE
OF THE
WHOLE OF THE RETAIL STO
OF THE
"BEE HIVE."

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER
AND BROTHER, WHO HAVE DISCONT
THE RETAIL TRADE, AND REMOV
OTHER PREMISES.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by pub auction, on

The Premises, Bee Hive, Pitt-stre
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, FEBRUAR
AND
FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 23.
Commencing at Eleven o'clock each d

ALL THE RETAIL DRAP STOCK

Of the above-named
EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMEN

Comprising—
Calicos
Prints
Moleskins
Cords
Furnitures, dimity
Ticks, Silesias
Satteens, muslins
Cantoons, jaconets
Toilet covers, ginghams
Counterpanes, quilts
Bonnet ribbons, gauze ditto, doubles
Gala plaids, Merinos, Orleans cloths
Welsh, Lancashire, and Saxony flannels
Blankets, tweeds
Hats, bonnets
Moleskin trousers
Tweed trousers and coats
Riding coats, vests
Sleeved vests, pilot coats
Blue cloth jackets, monkey jackets
Stockmen's and shepherds' coats
Scotch twilled shirts
White and regatta ditto
Gentlemen's fancy regatta ditto
Rugs
Hosiery, in great variety
Gloves
Smallwares
Stays, habit shirts, collars
Merino vests, drawers
Gros de Naples, ducapes
Washing silks, satins, satinets, &c.
Umbrellas, parasols
Sewing cotton and thread
Shawls, mantellets, scarfs
Superfine frock coats
Ditto dress ditto
Trousers, vests, &c.
And every other article required by the and haberdasher.

Mr. MORT'S instructions being to se whole *without reserve*, this auction aff opportunity to the town trade, country b expasters, and others, which *in the state of the drapery market* ought not to be sight of.

Also,—
The whole of the Shop Fittings, Gas Fi &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

THE CARGO
OF THE
BARQUE OLINDA, FROM OPOR
COMPRISING,
HUNT'S CELEBRATED PORT WI
COGNAC BRANDY, OLIVE OIL, ST. UBES
CORKS, CORKWOOD.
ALSO,
ALE, LISBON, SHERRY.

MR. MORT,

Has received instructions from MESSRS. LAMB, PARBURY, and C to sell by public auction, at THEIR WHARF, PORT-STREET, DARLI HARBOUR,

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23,
At eleven o'clock.

EX OLINDA, FROM OPORTO.

☞ *Being the whole of that portion of cargo reserved for sale at this Port.*

484 QUARTER-CASKS PO
WINE (single diamond)
15 Pipes ditto ditto ditto
15 Hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
35 Quarter-casks port wine, (treble dia
5 Hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
100 Cases, each 3 dozen, port
26 Cases, each 1 dozen, port, (very
3 years in bottle)
20 Cases, each 1 dozen, ditto ditto
20 Quarter-casks of Oporto cognac bra
40 Ditto olive oil
650 Bags, each 250 lbs. St. Ube's salt
30 Bags, each 60 gross, corks
60 Quintals cork wood,
After which,
47 Hogsheads Ind, Coope, and Co.'s ale
5 Barrels ditto ditto
4 Hogsheads Lisbon
12 Quarter-casks ditto
63 Ditto sherry.

Terms at sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF N
SOUTH WALES.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
17th February,

KNOX v. MURPHY.

ON THURSDAY next, the 2 stant, at noon, at the Londo George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff w to be sold all the right, title, intere estate, of the above named defenda Murphy, other than an Equity of Red of, in, and to, all that piece or parce containing one rood, more or less, situ in the village of Canterbury, parish of sham, in the county of Cumberland ny of New South Wales; bounded north by lot 44, on the east by lot south by Unwin-street, and on the lot 41; together with the buildings thereon, unless this execution is satisf

CORNELIUS PROU

2956.

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JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning
the Office, Lower George-street
[illegible] Wednesday, February